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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIII NO. 110 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

Fetters For Indian Press To Continue!

Move To Re-Enact Emergency Measure

GOVT. PLANS FOR SIMLA

Will Ordinance Acts Go In View Of Changed Situation?

SIMLA, May 8.

An early forecast indicates that the autumn session of the Assembly will commence on 2nd September and last four weeks.

Chains On Press

Among fresh legislative measures expected is the Home Member's Bill re-enacting the Press Emergency Law with such modifications as are considered necessary in the light of the changed situation and the presence of certain press provisions in local Acts.

November Session?

Unless the autumn session gets through its work quickly, a special November session is considered inevitable, the more so if the Bill relating to the Statutory Railway Authority is brought forward.

Ordinance Acts

Government are still considering what steps to take in connection with other emergency laws which expire in 1935, whether the laws should continue in their original form or should be modified. Final decisions on the subject will take some time.—A. P.

HUBLI HONOURS CONGRESS PRESIDENT WITH PURSE

Rajen Babu Appeals To Citizens To Carry On National Work With Vigour

HUBLI, May 6.

Leaving Hubli on Friday, the 3rd, at 10-30 a.m. the Congress President Babu Rajendraprasad visited Kalghatgi, Ankola, Kumta, Sirsi and Siddapur and returned to Hubli on Sunday, the 5th morning. The citizens of Hubli had no time to make any collections for presenting a purse to the Congress President on the 3rd so they collected on the 4th, Rs. 400 and arranged another public meeting, when Rajen Babu was here for a couple of hours on his way from Sirsi to Bellary. The meeting was held at 9 a.m. in the premises of the cotton market and attended by over a thousand people. About a hundred ladies also were present.

DR. HARDIKAR'S SPEECH.

Dr. Hardikar speaking on behalf of the Hubli citizens requested the Congress President to accept the small purse. He remarked that Hubli, which had collected in thousands and given in thousands all these years for various public works and also for the Congress cause on different occasions, felt shy to give only Rs. 400 to the day's distinguished guest. But, he continued, the people had no time to collect money, as the suggestion of presenting a purse came to the workers from the public at the last moment and they had only one day at their disposal to make the collections.

Dr. Hardikar hoped that the guest would accept the small amount with a generous heart and excuse the people of Hubli.

He further said that next time when Hubli will again have the honour of being visited by the Congress President the city would present him with a purse befitting itself as also the honoured guest.

RAJEN BABU THANKS.

Thereupon the purse was presented to Rajen Babu by Mr. Hirjibhoy Belgaumwalla the President of the Cotton Merchant's Association. After being profusely garlanded by individuals and institutions, the Congress President made a short speech thanking the Hubli citizens for the honour done to him and for the purse presented. Though the amount was small considering Hubli's trade and other industries, it was, said Rajen Babu, given with hearts full of affection and it was not the amount that counted but the affection. He however hoped that the citizens would collect more money and help the local congress institution and would not allow Congress work to suffer for want of money.

LEAVES FOR BELLARY.

After the Congress President's speech was translated into Kanarese and with a vote of thanks and singing of Vande Mataram the function came to a close. The President and the party including Acharya Kripalini the Secretary of the A.I.C.C. motored to the station to immediately catch the train for Bellary, the place of their next visit. They were given a hearty send off on the railway station by hundreds of citizens including Dr. Hardikar, Diwakar and others.

MUSLIMS PROTEST AGAINST FILM

Showing Of "The Lives Of A Bengal Lancer" Resented

BERLIN, May 8.

Mohammedans from India, Egypt, Russia and elsewhere were among the speakers at a demonstration on May 9 to protest against the showing of the film "The Lives of a Bengal Lancer."—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO ARMS FIND

Six Persons Arrested

DINAJPORE, May 8.

Six persons were arrested yesterday following the discovery of three loaded revolvers, one gun and considerable quantity of ammunitions from the house of Gosthabihari Sarkar of Jhaporsi village.—United Press.

KOENIGSBERG GOES "DEAD"

Germany Stages Half Hour Air-Raid In East Prussian Capital

(SPECIAL CABLE)

KOENIGSBERG, May 8.

The whole city went dead for half an hour to-day when the authorities staged a sudden air raid over the East Prussian capital. Sirens shrieked the warning, police ordered the pedestrians off the streets, traffic stopped, and troops attired in gas-proof suits performed the exercises while the bombing planes roared overhead.

Eventually the sirens gave "all clear" and the obedient public were released and the city came back to life as dramatically as it went dead.

EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS

House Of Commons Adopts Col. Applin's Motion For Fresh Definitions

LONDON, May 7.

The House of Commons agreed to the Government amendment to the first section of the first schedule providing that the ruler or subject of a non-federated state is not to be disqualified for a seat in the Federal Legislature allocated to the province, if he is eligible for the assembly from that province. Mr. Davidson explained that the amendment was designed to remove hardship, which otherwise would be imposed on the Marwaris.

The House later agreed to Miss Irene Ward's amendment to the third section providing for six seats for women.

Mr. Butler stated that the wording of the amendment might need an examination, but subject to that Government would accept it.

Who Is An Anglo-Indian

On Col. Applin's motion an amendment to section 24 was adopted, substituting fresh definitions for European and Anglo-Indian namely, "A European means a person whose father or any other male progenitors in the male line is of a European race and who is not a native of India as defined in the section six of the Government of India Act of 1870, and an Anglo-Indian means a person whose father or any male progenitors in the male line is of a European race, but who is a native of India, as defined in the said section six".

Government accepted Mr. C. E. Emmott's proposal with regard to part two of the first schedule that the power of transferring states under section 13 should be exercised, by His Majesty-in-Council. The proposal was agreed to.

LORDS' ADDRESS TO KING

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 8.

Concurrently with the submission of the Prime Minister's motion in the House of Commons, a similar resolution was presented in the House of Lords and carried unanimously. Viscount Hailsham the mover said that the reign had witnessed the development of the new conception of the relationship of the States of the Empire. In that development the importance of the throne in the constitution had been emphasised.

Lord Ponsonby, leader of the Labour Opposition who as a child was page to Queen Victoria seconded the motion which was supported by the Marquiss of Reading and Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

Sports by the military, the police and school children were held at Belgaum on Monday in connection with the Silver Jubilee. A bonfire was lit at the race-course followed by a fireworks display, which was attended by nearly 20,000 people.

"DAMASCUS" WINS" CHESTER CUP.

"Cecil" And "Jacktar" Come Second And Third

LONDON, May 8.

The Chester Cup stakes run at Chester over a distance of two miles and two furlongs resulted as follows:—

DAMASCUS	1
CECIL	2
JACKTAR	3

Seventeen ran. Won by length. Head separated second and third.

Starting prices:—10|1 Damascus, 11|4 Cecil, 20|1 Jacktar:—Reuter's Special.

LOCARNO OBLIGATIONS

Simon Clarifies Britain's Position

RUGBY, May 7.

In the House of Commons, it was asked to-day, whether in the event of any alteration by Germany in the Demilitarised Zone under the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles it was to be understood that Britain would go to the assistance of France with the whole of her armed forces under the treaty of Locarno.

Replying to the question, Sir John Simon said that the circumstances in which the British guarantee under the treaty of Locarno would operate were specified in that treaty itself. As stated in the Anglo-Italian Declaration embodied in the resolution of the Stresa Conference, the British Government would stand by all their obligations under the treaty of Locarno and intended, should the need arise, to faithfully fulfil them.

GERMANY'S AIR PUSH

The Prime Minister, replying to a Parliamentary question, said that the Government were very anxious to put the House and the country in possession of all the available information with regard to Germany's air development. This, however, could not conveniently be done in the form of a White Paper. As full a statement as possible, would be made early in the forthcoming debate.—B.O.W.

ADMIRAL KEYES ON RETIRED LIST

(Special Cable)

LONDON, May 7.

Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, leader of the historic attack on Zeebrugge on St. George's day in 1918 has been placed on the retired list.

FIRE HAVOC IN U. P. VILLAGE

Unpassable Roads Bar Fire Brigade's Approach

LUCKNOW, May 8.

A devastating fire broke out in the village of Faizullaganj as a result of which a number of houses have been burnt. It is stated that the entire village tried in vain to extinguish the flames which raged for hours unchecked fanned by a high wind. The fire brigade rushed from Lucknow but could not help, the road to the village being unpassable.

Considerable loss is stated to have been caused.

Further details are lacking.—A. P.

NEW ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET

Sir Ernle Chatfield Appointed

LONDON, May 8.

The King has approved the appointment of Sir Ernle Chatfield, First Sea-Lord, to be Admiral of the Fleet.

Sir Ernle's promotion is a consequence of placing on the retired list from to-day of Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Roger Keyes, leader of the historic attack on the Zeebrugge on St. George's day in 1918.—B. O. W.

KELVIN-MEDAL FOR SIR AMBROSE FLEMING

High Tribute Paid To Inventor Of Thermionic Valve

LONNDON, May 7.

High tribute was paid to Sir Ambrose Fleming the octogenarian inventor of the thermionic wireless tube, when the Postmaster-General presented him with the coveted Kelvin Medal on behalf of the Electrical Institute for Electrical Research.

Sir Kingsley Wood said he found difficulty in singling out Sir Ambrose's many achievements, but by putting radio in the forefront of the exact sciences alone, he had rendered inestimable service to the world.—Rueter's Extra Special.

The Bhandari Vidyalaya, Indore held on Monday morning Silver Jubilee celebrations under the presidentship of Mr. G S Amkhindi, when prayers were offered.

Ichhalkaranji Appeals To A.G.G.

AGAINST KOLHAPUR'S FIRMAN

Maharajah Passes Stay Order, In View Of Proceedings

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, May 8. (BY TELEPHONE).

It is understood, the Ichhalkaranji Jagir has preferred an appeal to Col. Tate, the A.G.-G., against the Kolhapur Durbar's order, in pursuance of the Surve-Russel Commission's Report on Ajra Firing on January 8 last.

It will be recalled that the Kolhapur Durbar found the Jagir official's guilty of inefficiency and ordered wholesale sack and thorough over-hauling of the administration, in addition to compensation to the victims of firing.

It is against this order that the Ichhalkaranji Jagirdar has filed an appeal.

It is further understood that the Kolhapur Durbar has passed a stay order on the previous firman till the end of May, just to give time for the hearing of the appeal.

Sanatanist Crusade Against Rev. Ottama

"UN-HINDU UTTERANCES" CONDEMNED

Removal From Mahasabha Presidentship Urged

LAHORE, May 8.

Rev. Ottama's plea for removal of untouchability and breaking down of the caste barriers in Hindu society has raised a storm of protest among Sanatanist circles in Rawalpindi where resolutions have been passed condemning Rev. Ottama's allegd un-Hindu utterances and demanding his removal from the presidency of the Mahasabha.

Exceeded Scope Of Mahasabha!

Bhai Parmanand, working President, Hindu Mahasabha told the Associated Press that if the published accounts of Rev. Ottama's speech were correct, he seemed to have gone beyond the scope to which the Mahasabha had confined itself but he appealed to Sanatanists to exercise tolerance towards the Buddhist who did not know the complexities of the Hindu society.—A. P.

CITIZENS AVERT TROUBLE

Question Of Women's Burial Amicably Settled

KARACHI, May 7.

What threatened to provoke serious dissension among a section of Bohras was luckily averted by the intervention of prominent citizens.

Mother of Mr. Hatim Alavi who unsuccessfully contested the recent mayoral election died yesterday night and her body was taken this morning to the Daoodi Bohra burial ground. Over 100 orthodox Bohras anticipating this it is stated bolted the door of the burial ground and demanded that the body should be handed over to them for interment and neither Mr. Hatim nor the 16 other Bohras should enter the precincts alleging that they had been ex-communicated by the Bohra High-priest. Mr. Hatim on the other hand was anxious to perform the last rites personally and trouble became imminent.

The Magistrate and other police officials, with a party of police, arrived on the scene and after learning that trouble was brewing.

Eventually, however, prominent citizens including Mr. Jamshed Mehta, and Maulvi Ziauddin prevailed upon Mr. Hatim to bury his mother's remains in the adjoining public Muslim burial ground which was accordingly done at noon.—A.P. Special.

Arrests Under Terrorist Suppression Act

SILLIGURI, May 7.

The special police arrested today Jitendra Nath Karmakar of Balubari in Dinajpur, Bachanlal, an employee of R. C. Kahanchand, 212 Cross Street, Calcutta, Surj Ram Teli of Keshoria in Motihari District; Saraju Ram Ghatwar of Parais in Dumka District; and, Baldeo Hazam of Mahna in Muzzafarpur District under section 18 of the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act 1932-34 and the Darjeeling Deputy Commissioner's Order dated March 18 for coming here without necessary passport.

The accused are awaiting trial at Siliguri Court.—United Press.

A Satara correspondent wires: It was decided at a meeting held this morning under the presidentship of Mr. Hamid A. Ali, Collector of Satara, to establish a Teachers' Training College under the auspices of the Rayat Shikshan Sansotha, Satara, and to name it as the Silver Jubilee Teachers' Training College, Satara.

KING'S MESSAGE TO BOMBAY

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has received the following telegram from His Majesty the King:—

"I greatly appreciate the kind message of congratulations and good wishes which you have sent me on behalf of the Government and peoples of the Bombay Presidency on the occasion of my Silver Jubilee. Please convey to them my grateful thanks.

—GEORGE R.I."

STOP PRESS

SECURITY DEMANDED.

KARACHI, May 8.

A security of Rs. 1,000 has been demanded under the Press Emergency Powers Act, from the Laxmi Printing Press in connection with the publication of calendars bearing the portrait of Abdul Qayum, the security to be furnished by 14th May.—A. P.

DANGE IN KARACHI.

KARACHI, May 8.

The Meerut accused Dange who was released yesterday morning arrived here from Hyderabad this morning and is leaving for Bombay on 10th May.—A. P.

MISHAP AT FIREWORKS DISPLAY.

KARACHI, May 8.

One person is reported to have sustained serious burns on the face and hands in a fireworks display in connection with the Silver Jubilee celebrations in Sukkur District.—A. P.

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Minimum Re. 1

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5. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Applications for the posts of six Professors of Law for the Sir Lallubhai Shah Law College, Ahmedabad, stating qualifications and special subjects are invited so as to reach the undersigned before the 20th May 1935. Honorarium:—(a) For those who reside in Ahmedabad Rs. 75 p.m. (b) For those who reside at Bombay and elsewhere, Rs. 75 plus Rs. 50 as allowance, in all Rs. 125 p.m. Bhaskar Rao, Motilal Mehd., Hon. Secretary, Gujerat Law Society, Ahmedabad, C|o Sir Lallubhai Shah Law College, Bhadra, Ahmedabad. (1060).

Wanted Salesman for Bombay, Stenographer, Telephone Engineer, Refregeration Mechanic and an Accountant for Hyderabad. Argus & Co., Haiderguda, Hyderabad (Deccan). (4167)

Wanted a Typist on Rs. 20 with prospects and G.D.A. or B.Com. Accountant Salesmen and Cashier. Apply urgently. Box 4166, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Four District Superintendents on Rs. 45 plus commission by a respectable Insurance Office. None but only respectable and influential men should apply to Box No. 4161, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted graduates experienced in Secretariat work to act as Secretary to the State Council. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned stating qualifications and minimum salary expected. President, State Council Dharampur, Dharampur State. (1000).

Wanted a Manager for our Bombay Branch. Persons who have previous experience in Textile trade and who can manage English correspondence and talk Gujarati need apply. Salary according to qualification. Write for Mgr., Textiles, Box No. 4158, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a B.T. or S.T.C. strong in English and a B.A. (Hons), strong in Sanskrit. The first on a scale of 60—5—2—100 and the second on 50—5—2—75. Fair chances of being made permanent after one year's probation. Apply sharp stating age and caste, with testimonials, Champalal Chhotalal Agarwale, Secretary, N. E. School, Chopda, E.K. (1056).

M.T.B. College, Surat—Applications stating age, experience, minimum salary are invited for the post of a Demonstrator in Biology. Must be M.Sc. or B.Sc. with Principal Zoology. Applications should reach the Principal before 15th May. (1033).

Wanted a few influential and respectable hands to organise and supervise Agents and look after stocks. Salary Rs. 250—12—1|2—500 plus monthly allowance Rs. 50 and yearly bonus on sales. Monthly stocks entrusted upto Rs. 5,000. Security against stocks Rs. 1,000. Apply with testimonials and references. Carrons (India) Ltd., Post Box 493, Madras. (4156).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (4145).

Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow, Recognised by U. P. Government—Wanted Matriculates for Overseer's Class, Session July, 1935. Admission commenced. Excellent employment facilities. Free Prospectus from Principal. (4096).

American Dental College.—Intensely practical dental training leading to successful career. Excellent facilities. Efficient Staff. Session begins 15th July. For Illustrated Prospectus, apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D. D. S. Karachi. (4103).

Calcutta Dental College and Hospital—249-B, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. Offers a four years course in Dentistry to students who have passed the I.Sc. Examination of an Indian University. Next session begins from July 1, 1935. Apply for prospectus to the Principal, Dr. R. Ahmed, D. D.S., F.I.C.D. (4143).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

"Treasures of the Turf" tells you how to spot the Winner in a Race. Price Rs. 7|8. Apply Vijayamandiram 6|91, Brahmin Extension, Coimbatore, S. India. (4171).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Experienced Hollywood expert requires immediately financing partner for producing Indian Talkie, the first of its kind, yielding 200 per cent minimum profits. No competition. S. L. Suda, B.A., Patpattian Street, Lahore. (4160).

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Chief Agents and Agents for every District and Principal Towns of Bombay Presidency and Native States, on a monthly allowance of Rs. 250 and Rs. 100 respectively. Apply enclosing 1 1|4 anna postage stamps to: The Chief Organiser, The Merchants' Bank Ltd., Mysore. (Special Terms for Lady Canvassers). (4167).

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Realise 9 to 24 per cent interest from new industrial schemes mortgages of estates, factories, stored goods, state investment capacity called Commercial Investment Agency, 166, Hornby Road. (4165)

Belgian Government Guaranteed Bonds. Safest investment, big prices. Authorised Agents, Kass & Co., Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay. Agents wanted. (9867).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

An Indian Paradise. Buy a small mixed farm of 16 acres with furnished bungalow fitted electric light and retire to or summer in the lovely province of Mysore. Bangalore 10 miles. English summer climate, country life, cheap living, no taxes, good roads, polite officials, pleasant neighbours, no unrest. Apply to W. C. G. Dunne, Rai Bareli, (Oudh). (R-4159).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Marriage Financial Aid. Given upto Rs. 100 by purchasing Marriage Gift Certificates of Re. 1 each. Admission As. 4. Chief Agents & Organizers wanted. Lakshmi Bonds Corp. Ltd., 35, Nisbet Road, Lahore. (4148).

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(Sd.) NAGALAKSHMI AMMAL, Widow of V. Subramania Iyer.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MANEKBAI, widow of Yeshwantrao Shanker Kalewar has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 94, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Lonavla, Taluka Maval, District Poona, within the Registration Sub-District of Maval, containing by admeasurement 3 Acres and 22 Gunthas and bearing Municipal Street No. B60, Ward B and City Survey No. 158 and 158/4 & 5 and bearing New Survey No. 185 and bounded on the East by a Public Road, on the West by the Property of Lallubhai on the North by the property bearing New Survey No. 186 and on the South by the property bearing pratbandi No. 131.

Dated this 8th day of May, 1935.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN.
Purchasers Attorneys.
1061.

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TALKIES, Dubash Theatre
Daily at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
PINNACLE OF ART!
'USHA'
Produced by
SHALINI CINETONE (Kolhapur).
Directed by:
BABURAO PAINTER
Music by: GOVINDRAO TEMBE
Featuring: USHA DEVI and RATNAPRABHA
See the WONDERFUL Scenes of HEAVEN & DWARKA
Direction:
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Daily at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
PRABHAT'S Musical Jewel.
'CHANDRASENA'
Produced on a very LAVISH scale by the makers of the RECORD-BREAKING Picture 'AMRIT MANTHAN'.

Sulochana
in
"DO-GHADI-KI-MOJ"
Featuring:
D. BILLIMORIA, ZILLOO, JAMSHEDJI, SYED AHMED AND LAHNOO with the child-star BABY MAYURI
The crowds speak for themselves
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NEW JOB FOR MUSLIM PROFESSOR

Mr. Zuhuruddin Ahmad To Leave Ismailia College For Junagadh Appointment

(From A Correspondent.)

Professor M. M. Zuhuruddin Ahmad, who was till recently Professor of Philosophy and Logic at the Ismailia College, Andheri (Bombay) and post-graduate teacher in the University of Bombay has been appointed Principal of the Bahauddin College at Junagadh.

Professor Zuhuruddin Ahmad before he came to Bombay had served in the Muslim University at Aligarh and the Islamia College, Calcutta, at both of which place, he is remembered to this day for his keen interest in the students' welfare and moral progress.

In Bombay, too, Professor Zuhuruddin Ahmad was equally popular with his students and colleagues and it was due to his ceaseless efforts in rousing public interest in the education of Muslims that considerable provision was made for the educational facilities of poor boys.

The Muslims of Bombay are also not unacquainted with his efforts to make the community progressive and enlightened. It must be said to his credit that in spite of his many engagements in the college and university—he used to spare time from his leisure hours for the furtherance of Islamic interest by delivering lectures on Quaranic teachings or organising progressive social educational activities.

Recently the state of Junagadh borrowed his services from the Government of Bombay to fill the responsible post of Principal of the Bahauddin College which is the leading educational institution of the Junagadh State. The Muslims of Bombay will undoubtedly miss his presence in this City but they will be happy at the same time to think that he is now in a better position to carry out his great educational ideals than ever before.

His departure from the Bombay Central was marked by crowds of friends and admirers who had come to bid farewell to him.

Manchukuo Takes Over

The Commission which is considering the renunciation of Japan's extraterritorial rights in Manchukuo has decided to transfer to Manchukuo the rights of taxation in the South Manchurian railway zone. This will probably be effected early next year.

This is the first step towards the total renunciation of extraterritoriality in Manchukuo. Police powers will then be transferred to Manchukuo, and this will be followed by the abandonment of Japan's Consular jurisdiction in criminal and civil cases as soon as the Manchukuo judicial system has been completed. It is expected that this will be accomplished within two years.

Tory's Warning To Socialists

Mr. L C Amery, M.P., in a speech at Birmingham recently, said that the leaders of the Socialist Party had lost touch with the old English traditions of Parliamentary Government, and thought that once they got a temporary majority they would be entitled to sweep away all the delays and discussions which were part of the Parliamentary system, and rush through revolutionary programmes in a few days, disregarding the House of Lords, and any views that the Monarch might have.

It was essential that such men should not be given power until they had learned something about the Parliamentary system and the relationship of the Crown to English Government.

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

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SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Shinnoh Maru	7th May	12th May
Ibukisan "	12th "	18th "
Ume "	11th "	22nd "
Manju "	20th "	10th June
Celebes "	23rd "	27th May
Shunko "	8th June	22nd June
Celebes "	23rd "	30th "

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(Incorporated in Japan.)
Taj Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay.

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ARRIVALS.
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S S Unicoi, H. E. Shaw, New York via Karachi, L Edwards Ltd.
S S Tosari J. M. Drist, San Francisco via Colombo, Volkart Bros.
S S Shinnoh Maru, F. Hanada, Karachi, O S Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, May 8.
S S City of Johannesburg, A. Gardner, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta, F F Campbell & Co.
S S Unicoi, H. E. Shaw, Calcutta via Quilon, L Edwards Ltd.
S S Victoria, E. Macaluso, Genoa via Aden, Lloyd Triestino.

LOADING.
Bombay, May 8.
S S Chitral for Australian Ports via Colombo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK
Bombay, May 8.
1 Unicoi, 3703 New York, 9-5 L Edwards Ltd.
2 City of Barcelona, 3524, Karachi, 12-5 K Nixon & Co.
4 Elysia, 4211, Karachi, 10-5 Grahams Trading Co.
5 City of Johannesburg, 3583, 8-5 F F Campbell & Co.
8 Tosari 4458 Colombo, 9-5, Volkart Bros.
9 Tango Maru 4238 Japan, 11-5 N. Y. Kaisha.
11 Victoria, 7115, Genoa, 9-5 L. Triestino N Co.
14 Kenya, 4646, Durban, 15-5, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK
4 Varsova, 1955 Busra 9-5, M M & Co.
5 Victoria Marie, 882, M'Coast 10-5 Merchant S N Co.
6 Sophie Marie, 677 M'Coast 8-5 Merchant S N Co.
7 Hofuku Maru, 4242, Japan, NF, N Y Kaisha.
9 Hatipara, 4893, Rangoon, 12-5 M M & Co.
10-11 Nirpura, 3847, N F N F, M M and Co.
14 Shinnoh Maru, 3582, Japan, 12-5 O S Kaisha.
16 Cambay Star, 320, M'Coast 8-5 National Steamship Co.

PRINCES DOCK
K Ellora, 2388, NF, NE, M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED
FROM LONDON
Chitral 9-5 P & O S N Co.
Mantua 17-5 P & O S N Co.
FROM NEW YORK
City of Evansville 15-5, F F Campbell & Co.
Martlebank 27-5, F F Campbell & Co.
Pres. Harrison 17-5 F F Campbell & Co.
Pres. Hays 31-5 F F Campbell & Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Ockenfels 31-5 L Edwards.
FROM KOBE
Ume Maru 11-5 O S Kaisha.
Mayebashi Maru 16-5, N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru 23-5 O S Kaisha.
Libson Maru 24-5 N Y Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru 25-5 N Y Kaisha.
FROM GENOA.
Victoria 6-5 L Triestino.
FROM TRIESTE.
Moncaliere, 2-5 L Triestino.
Hilda 6-5, L Triestino.

SAILING DATES
FOR LONDON.
Strathnaver, 11-5, M M & Co.
Ranchi, 18-5 M M & Co.
Maloja, 25-5 M M & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Elysia, 22-5, Graham Trading Co.
FOR GENOA.
Victoria, 9-5, L T Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
City of Evansvill 20-5, F F Campbell & Co.
Pres. Hays, 31-5 F F Campbell & Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Conte Rosso, 23-5, L T Co.
FOR KOBE.
Shinoh Maru 12-5 O S Kaisha.
Hofuku Maru 15-5 N Y Kaisha.
Mayebashi Maru 25-5 N Y Kaisha.
Lisbon Maru 30-5 N Y Kaisha.
Tokishima Maru 31-4 N Y Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH.
Varsova 9-5, M M and Co.
FOR DURBAN
Kenya 15-5, M M and Co.
BOMBAY PORT TRUST LANDING DATES.

S S Pres. Adams,	7-5-35
S S Nirpura	7-5-35
S S Varsova	7-5-35
S S Cambay Star	7-5-35
S S Matsuyama	7-5-35
S S Parvati	7-5-35
S S Sarasvati	8-5-35

IMPORTS.
Bombay, May 8.
S S City of Perth, Agents, F F Campbell & Co., from New York.—95 cases h'ware; 150 d|s. lub. oil; 623 d|s. parafin scale; 100 d|s. asphaltum; 208 d|s. caustic soda; 137 cases elec. appliances; 40 bdls. h. lanterns; 200 bdls. old news; 97 boxes liquid polish; 120 cases auto parts; 42 cases auto tracks; 40 bdls. motor cars; 174 bdls. auto tyres; 126 loose auto tyres; 375 pieces block pipe; 239 bales old clothing.
From St. Johns.—69 cases cnd. goods.
From Alexandria.—275 bales cotton; 27 pkgs. gum.
S S Somali, Agents, M M & Co., from Amsterdam.—67 cases cheese 25 cases provision.
From Port Sudan.— 900 bales cotton; 200 bags seed.
From Bordeaux.—225 cases brandy.
From London.—75 cases glue; 25 cases castor oil; 295 cases provision; 100 crts. glass bottles; 426 cases milk; 71 d|s. cables; 125 cases machinery; 69 cases cigarettes; 340 cases whisky; 105 d|s. cement; 2421 p. sacks cement; 610 kegs. paints; 275 cases gin; 600 d|s. lub. oil; 100 cases varnish; 70 cases spirit; 185 bags farina; 56 kegs. polish.
From Copenhagen.—100 cases beer.
From Gdynia.—25 cases machinery; 126 cases h'ware.
From Rotterdam.—350 bags farina.
S S Warfield, Agents, M M & Co., from London.—140 cases wine; 880 bags starch; 1000 bags zinc oxide; 82 cases gluecose D.; 452 kegs paints; 546 r. sacks g. cement; 202 bdls. old news; 180 d|s. d|s. lub. oil; 320 keg borax; 100 cases wincarnis; 360 loose tyres; 184 d|s. linseed oil; 85 cases gin; 238 loose copper weights; 60 kegs. red oxide; 200 d|s. varnish.
From Middlesborough.— 10560 bags sulph. amonia; 60 cases bichromate of amonia; 254 pkgs. st. angles; 425 bdls. st. sheets; 40 d|s. magnesia elastic; 200 bags starch.
From Antwerp.—378 bags h'ware; 515 bags. M S Hoops; 780 bdls. m. s. bars.
From Alexandra.—500 bales cotton.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, May 8.
S S Elysia for Liverpool.—400 pkts. myrabollum, H Bhagwandas; 111 bales wool, V Virchand; 33 bales cotton twists, M Narottamdas & Co.
For Glasgow.—700 bags gr. oil cake, H K H Shariff.
S S City of Barcelona for Liverpool.—438 bales cotton, Bombay Company Ltd., 500 bales cotton Langley & Co.; 21 bales wool raw, S Nanji; 100 bales hemp, S Parmanand; 1500 bags gr. oil cake, O Oomerbhoy; 50 bales cotton twists Jani & Co.; 709 bags linseed oil cake, M Hoosen & Co.
S S Victoria for Genoa.—75 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 165 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
S S Tosari for Los Angeles.—80 bags massor, A Virji & Co.; 80 bags lentiles, A Virji & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Langley & Co.
S S Chitral for Sydney.—248 bags myrabollums, P Mathradas & Co.
For Brisbane.—112 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co.
For Melbourne.—308 bags myrabollums, P Mathradas & Co.
S S Shinoha Maru for Kobe.—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trd. Co.; 1000 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 300 bales cotton N Manilal & Co.; 300 bales cotton L Ramji & Co.; 856 bales cotton M Amersey & Co.; 400 bales cotton Kotak & Co.
For Osaka.—900 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trd. Co.; 600 bales cotton, V Ladha & Co.; 1000 bales cotton, G K Kasha.
For Shanghai.—150 bales cotton Langley & Co.
For Yokkaichi.—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.
S S Tango Maru for Yokkaichi.—150 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.
For Kobe.—254 bales cotton, V Ladha & Co.

Rev. Uttama and Bhikshu Anand who have been giving discourses in Lahore for the last three days on the futility of the caste system and the necessity of renunciation of conventional ideas which had long outlived their utility, yesterday at 5-30 p.m. in the Lajpat Rai Hall under the chairmanship of Pandit Vishwabandhu. The meeting which was well-attended had been organised by the Jat Pat Todak Mandal.

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NURSE LOSES 19 lbs.

Could Never Have Believed It Possible

KRUSCHEN FILLS HER WITH ENERGY AND VIGOUR

"I could never have believed such a change possible," writes a nurse, who has lost nineteen pounds after a course of Kruschen Salts. Why suffer the discomfort caused by superfluous flesh?—let Kruschen help you as it helped this woman:—

"Seven weeks ago," she writes, "I commenced a course of Kruschen Salts in order to try and reduce my weight, which was then 15 stone 7 lbs. I am delighted to be able to report that my weight is now 14 stone 2 lbs. I feel and look years younger than I did, and am full of energy and vigour. Such a change I could never have believed possible.

"I have only purchased three bottles of Kruschen in the seven weeks, so that the treatment is not an expensive one, and I have suffered no discomfort at all. My age is 43 years, and I am full of gratitude for the benefit received."—(Nurse) M.F.B.

The formula of Kruschen represents the ingredient salts of the mineral waters of those European Spas which have been used by generations of over-stout people to reduce weight. Gently, but surely, Kruschen rids the system of all fat-forming food refuse, of all poisons and harmful acids which give rise to rheumatism, headaches, and many other ills.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

Potassium Chlorate And Sulphur In Large Quantities

Use Of Such Materials Absolutely Prohibited, Says Inspector Of Explosives At Inquest On Deaths Of Worli Disaster Victims

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

That a mixture of Potassium Chlorate and Sulphur being handled in considerable quantities, must have been responsible for the terrific explosion.

This was the opinion given to-day by Mr. A. K. Sen, Inspector of Explosives in India, Poona, at the resumed inquest on the victims of the tragic Worli explosion, that occurred on April 7 last.

He added that the use of these chemicals in any quantity was absolutely banned by the Government.

Mr. Sen said that on receipt of certain information from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on the afternoon of 7th April he came down to Bombay the next day. The police officials accompanied him to a place at Worli Love Grove Road and pointed out a spot at which, they said, the explosion had occured. That spot was below the level of the road.

Witness carefully examined the debris to see if he could find some possible clues as to the cause of the explosion. But he could not get any satisfactory clue on the spot.

Evidence Obliterated

All evidence appeared to have been obliterated. The police informed him that they had collected from the debris contain articles, including metal drums, which were subsequently examined by him.

Scattered around the scene of occurence, witness found bundles of coloured empty paper tubes, such as were meant to be filled up for fire works. No remains of manufactured fire works could be found in the debris proper.

Witness was then taken to a chawl nearby, by the police, where he found similar paper tubes, to those found at the scene of occurence. But these were filled with chemicals. Some paperspirals; chemicals and other materials also were found in that room.

Quantities of Chemicals

There was ample evidence that the paper tubes and spirals were manufactured in that very room. All these articles bore traces of incrustations and stains in variable quantities and so they were advised to be sent to the Government chemical examiner for his analysis and report, as it was thought that such an opinion would lead to the disclosure of a definite clue as to the chemicals used.

In another room, nearby, to which the witness was taken, large quantities of chemicals were stored.

The first room that the witness visited was obviously used for the manufacture of fire works and as such a licence was needed under the Indian Explosives Act.

Apart from the manufacture of fire works the room in question required a licence as it contained explosioes more than 50 lbs.

Cause of Explosion.

According to the opinion of the Chemical Expert, some of the articles, collected at the scene of occurence, had a direct bearing on the occurence. It also showed that the explosion was caused owing to the presence of potassium chlorate and sulphur and witness added that a mixture of potassium chlorate and sulphur, when drug, was highly sensative and was liable to explosion.

Under the rules of the Department of Industries of Government of India, the possession and manufacture of the said chemicals is absolutely prohibited.

As a careful examination, the witness found it probable that a considerable quantity of potassium chlorate and sulphate was being actually pounded and mixed in the metal vessel, that was found on the spot.

Witness added: "From the fact that no less than ten people were blown to bits and their dismembered limbs were picked up hundreds of yards away and from the damage to the property, there can be no doubt that a very considerable quantity of this mixture of potassium chlorate and sulphur must have been in the shed at the time of explosion."

Gunpowder In Shed

The second report of the Chemical Examiner showed that there was gunpowder in that shed.

Gun-powder could not be possessed without a licence in accordance with Indian Explosives Rules of 1914.

If the authorities, at any time, refused to renew the expired licence, the only thing that the holder of the stock of chemicals can do is to surrender his entire stock or to ask for instructions from the local authorities.

HARVEST FOR PICK-POCKETS

Police Keep Watch And Arrest Suspects At Museum And Colaba

The Jubilee celebrations provided a rich harvest to pick-pockets and several cases of pick-pocketing have been reported to the police during the last two days.

Some police constables attached to the Colaba police were stationed at Museum to keep a look-out for the culprits. On Tuesday night they noticed three persons and a boy mixing with the crowd and moving in a suspicious manner.

After watching them for some time, the constables challenged them and as they could not give a satisfactory account of themselves put them under arrest.

When the police were about to arrest the three suspects, Motilal alias Siddick, it was alleged, passed a pocket watch to the boy, Kadar Sharif Kaloo. The watch, which was suspected to be stolen property was recovered and taken charge of by the police.

Mahomed Karim, Motilal alias Siddick Mahomed Umar and Abdul Jawhoor Kaloo, the suspects, were produced on Wednesday before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court and were ordered to be enlarged on a bail amount of Rs. 25.

Two more persons, Siddick Abdul Sakoor and Mahomed Yusuf were arrested by the Colaba Police on Tuesday night as they were found moving about in a suspicious manner.

Sakoor was searched by the police, and it was stated, that a silver West End watch was found in his possession. A razor blade and knife was stated to have been found with the second suspect.

The arrested persons were ordered to be enlarged on bail by the Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday.

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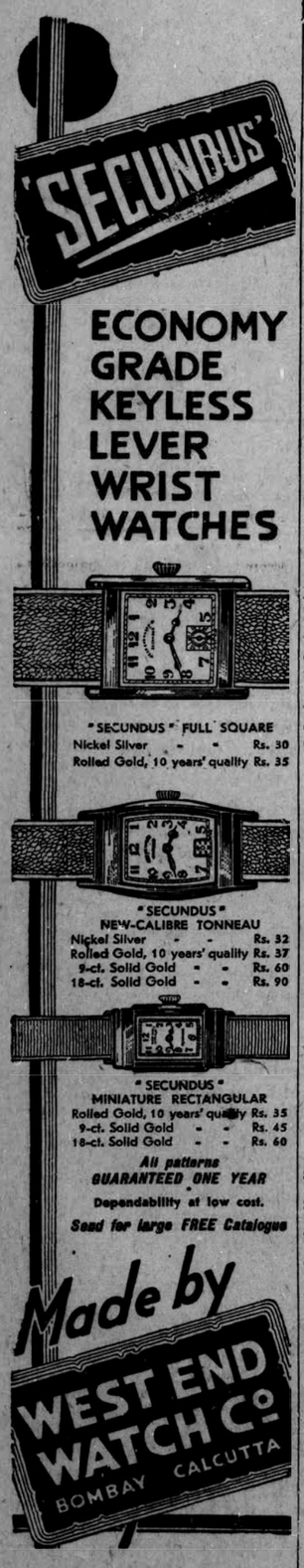
FOR GREATER STRENGTH
Obtainable from all good Chemists and Dealers
(CLK 16).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"SECUNDUS" MINIATURE RECTANGULAR
Rolled Gold, 10 years' quality Rs. 35
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All patterns GUARANTEED ONE YEAR
Dependability at low cost.
Send for large FREE Catalogue
Made by
WEST END WATCH Co.
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

STRIKERS REMAIN FIRM

Rubber Shoe Workers Determined To Carry On Fight

(From A Correspondent).

A meeting of the strikers of the Standard Rubber Company was held on Tuesday morning in the Maidan on Reay Road when Mr. Dawoodbhoy presided.

Several speakers including Messrs. Mahomed Ali, Pawaskar, Komarudin, Kandalkar, Lokare, Dr. Gavande, Mascarenhas and others exhorted the strikers to stick to their just demands and to continue the strike until their demands were granted.

The representatives of the Canvas Shoe Workers Union waited upon the Manager of the Standard Rubber Company and brought to his notice that the wages of the workers had been reduced unlawfully as no proper notice under Trade Union Act was given to them.

The Secretary of the Union has also interviewed Mr. J. E. Gennings, Registrar of Trade Unions in Bombay Presidency, and had a discussion with him regarding the reduction in workers' wages which were already meagre.

The workers have resolved to continue the strike till their demands were acceded to.

YOUTH TO HANG

High Court Confirm Sentence For Murder Which Was Absolutely Unprovoked

Mr. Justice N J Wadia and Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court confirmed the death sentence passed by the Sessions Judge of Satara on Abba Gopale More a Maratha youth for the murder of one Byja Vithu Mahar.

The accused had constant quarrels with the deceased about the fencing to be fixed between their respective lands which adjoined each other.

On November 18 last when the deceased was returning from a neighbouring village, he was set upon by the accused who fatally attacked him with an axe.

In convicting the accused the Sessions Judge observed that the heinousness of the offence deserved to be punished with nothing less than the capital sentence.

In confirming the death sentence their lordships observed that the offence was absolutely unprovoked and there were no extenuating circumstances.

Mr. K N Dharap appeared for the accused-appellant and Diwan Bahadur Shingne for the Crown.

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K. C. EAPEN, Managing Director.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Absence Of News From Washington

Bombay, May 8.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

New York—Spot houses bought July. Trade fixed distants. Market quiet.

New York.—Absence of speculation. Weather more favourable. Dry goods trade poor. No news from Washington.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 8-5-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +030 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.4 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.0 degrees 1.4 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 81.3 degrees 3.0 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 81 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 194 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 7

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 8-5-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 87.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.07 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.85 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Donations to King George's Jubilee Trust Fund now exceed £500,000. Sir Charles Hyde has given £30,000 worth of railway stock.

THIEVES MAKE GOOD HAUL AT MAHARBOWDI

A theft was committed on Tuesday night in the residence of one Ochavalal Nathaji, residing at Maharbowdi and gold and silver ornaments worth Rs. 850 were stolen.

The police are making enquiries. No arrests have been made so far.

Appeal Against Hon. Magistrate's Judgment

The judgment delivered by one Honorary Magistrate in the absence of his colleague, who formed part of the quorum was challenged by Minocheher Jamshedji Contractor in his revisional application to the High Court.

The petitioner was tried before Mr. R S Salvi and Dr. D N Saher, honorary magistrates, at the Girgaum Court, on the charge of gambling in a public street, and sentenced to a fine of Rs 25. Against this the petitioner appealed to the High Court.

Among the grounds of the application, the petitioner stated that while arguments in the case were going on, one of the magistrates, Dr. Saher left the Court and the judgment was delivered by Mr. Salvi alone without the advice and opinion of the other member of the Bench. The judgment was, therefore, bad in law for want of a proper quorum.

Another contention of the petitioner was that there was no independent evidence to support the prosecution witnesses.

Mr. Justice N J Wadia and Mr. Justice Divatia admitted the application and called for a report from the magistrates.

Mr. S A Mehta appeared for the petitioner.

SUGAR FACTORY FOR MAHARASHTRA

Jamnadas Mehta Says Industry Has Bright Future In India

(From Our Correspondent)

GHATKOPAR, May 6.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Bar-at-Law, performed on Sunday last the opening ceremony of the Poona Swadeshi Sugar Manufacturing Company, Ltd. at Mundhwa (Hadapsar station) near Poona.

Messrs. Chhabildas Jesangbhai and Company, the agents of the factory, in acquainting the gathering with the progress made so far, said that a long-felt want of a sugar factory in Maharashtra had been removed by the starting of the factory at Hadapsar near the railway station and in the vicinity of the greatest sugar market in the district.

FITTEST COUNTRY FOR INDUSTRY

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, chairman of the Board of Directors, in declaring the factory open, said: "The manufacture of sugar on modern industrial scale has been rendered possible only by the generous protection, which the Legislature has given to manufacture of sugar four years ago. If there is one country in the world suited in every respect for the manufacturing of sugar, it is India; we have plantations of sugarcane quite sufficient for our purpose, we have perhaps the biggest single market for sugar in the world and the industry, is certain to be able to stand on its own legs against any foreign competition; it is an irony that these vast potentialities had remained unexplored for so many years.

SITABALDI BOMB CASE JUDGMENT

Principal Accused Gets Four Years' Jail, Two Others Acquitted

NAGPUR, May 8.

Mr. Shah, District and Sessions Judge of Nagpur delivered judgment this morning in the famous Sitabuldi Bomb Case, acquitting the accused Nardeo and Balkrishna of all charges and convicting Nago, the principal accused to four years' imprisonment on charge of conspiracy under section 120 (B). Approver Ramakant was discharged.

As regards the charge under section 4 (A) of the Explosive Substances Act, the judge referred the case to the Judicial Commissioner as he disagreed with the Jury's unanimous verdict of not guilty.

The case it may be recalled, was in respect of two bomb explosions in Sitabuldi Taunga Stand in August and November last.—United Press.

DANGE RELEASED

Labour Leader Will Leave For Bombay On Friday

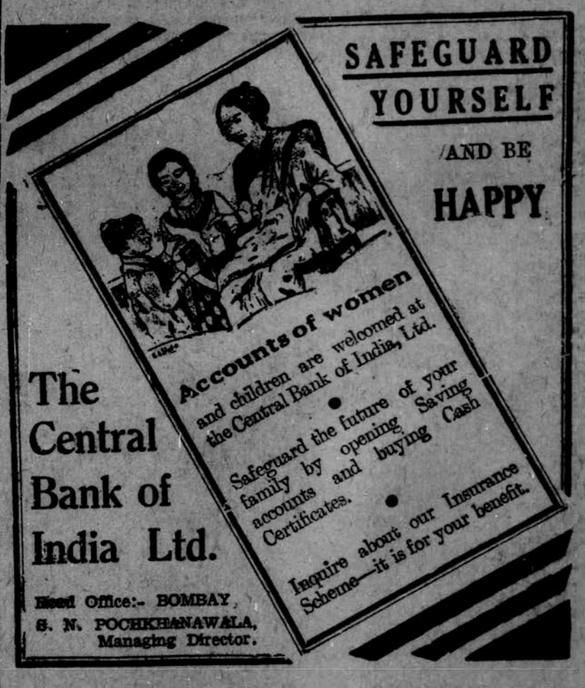
BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. V. H. Joshi, Organising Secretary of A. I. T. U. C., Bombay Province, writes to say that he has received a telegram from Hyderabad this morning intimating that Mr. Dange has been released.

Mr. Dange will start from Hyderabad or Karachi for Bombay on 10th and the exact time he will leave for Bombay will be announced in proper time.

Mr. Dange, it will be recalled was sentenced to 12 years R.I., which was subsequently reduced to three years' R.I. in appeal.

Those who want more particulars of Mr. Dange's programme may apply to Mrs. Ushabai Dange, Star Building, North Gokhale Road, Dadar, or Lalji Pendse, New Bhatwadi, Girgaum, Bombay.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If Kidney Trouble or Bladder Weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Burning, Smarting, Itching or Acidity try the new discovery Cystex (Sis-tex). Guaranteed to end your troubles in 3 days or money back. At all chemists at Miller Maclean, Bombay.

Madras Boxing Bout Ends In Fiasco

Referee And Judges Differ In Contest Between Arthur Suares And Gunboat Jack

MADRAS, May 6.

Yesterday evening ten-round contest at the S I A A ground between Gunboat Jack and Arthur Suares ended in a fiasco.

Suares was officially announced as the winner by Mr. J. Harris, the referee, although the judges' decision was in favour of Gunboat Jack.

We give below the scoring cards of the two judges, Mr. Ingram and Mr. Baldrey:

	Gunboat Jack	Suares
Mr. Ingram	47	44
Mr. Baldrey	49	41
Total	96	85

This leaves a margin of 11 points in favour of Jack.

Interviewed by a representative of "The Madras Mail" after the fight, Mr. J. Harris said:

"I gave the fight to Arthur Suares because I believed he had won. I still believe so!

But the judges have given the fight to Gunboat Jack and I understand he has been acclaimed the winner."

"The Madras Mail" to-day has received the following signed statement from Mr. J. Harris:

With reference to the big fight last evening at the SIAA. Grounds between the Champion Gunboat Jack and Arthur Suares, as Referee officiating the fight I state that Gunboat Jack definitely won the fight.

This statement has been supported by both the judges officiating at the fight.

My decision is that Gunboat Jack won.

FIGHT DESCRIBED.

Suares who had the advantage of weight, height and age, found Jack's right a trifle more disconcerting than on previous occasions.

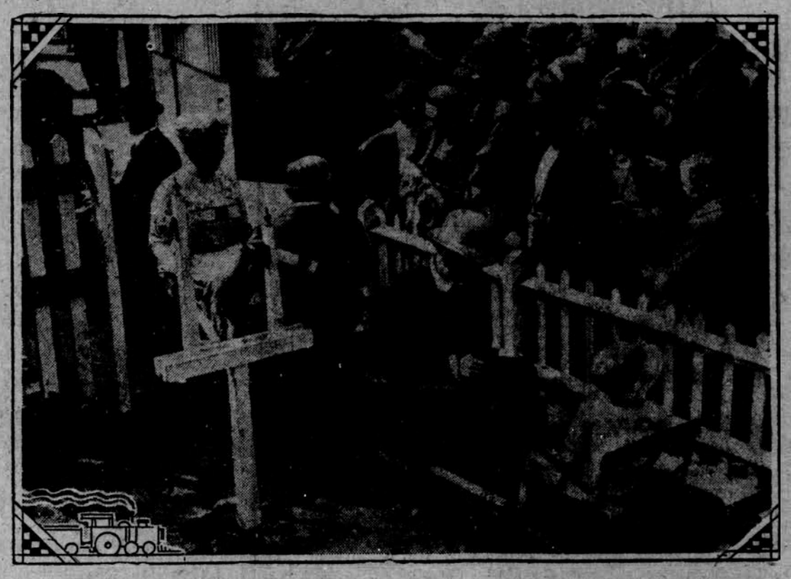
Jack looked in good shape and punched well.

There was little doing in the initial round in which Suares poked out an occasional light left to feel his way. Apart from this there was nothing of interest.

Suares appealed repeatedly against holding in the second round Jack taking advantage of the breaks from the clinches whipped in two left hooks that found their mark and followed up with a series of rights to the head. The gong found Suares covering up, but in the third round he slammed in a right to the body, forcing Jack to the ropes. More clinching and still more appeals from Suares closed the round.

The fourth and fifth round were a repetition of the third, Suares slipped back to a left half arm jolt in the fifth, but came back to a toe-to-toe slam in a neutral corner. Suares appeared willing to mix. He opened the sixth in a burst of speed and sent home a smart one-two to the mid-section. Jack broke away and countered with two left jabs.

The seventh and eighth rounds saw more clinching and heavy blows were dealt out by both men. The concluding rounds were as the previous two.



Despite the seriousness of the work they have to do, the King and Queen enjoy a brighter side of life.... It is not a case of all work and no play.

The picture, for instance, shows an informal snapshot of King George and Queen Mary as they set out in a miniature train at Wembley Exposition.

FRENCH TENNIS FIND

Three Youngsters Who Are Expected To Go Far

A lawn tennis friend living in Paris tells me that the French think they have found possible successors to the four famous "Musketeers"—Borotra, Lacoste, Brugnon and Cochet—in B. Destremeau, J. Jamain, Y. Petra and P. Pelizza, who are ranked first, second, third and sixth on the junior ranking list of France (says a writer in the "Evening News"). Three of these youngsters played in the recent Paris and London match, and Destremeau pleased the French officials by his show against Palmieri in the Italian championships.

Many Parisians think Petra will be the best of the batch. He arrived in France a year or two ago from French Indo-China, where he learnt the game playing with natives.

Petra found the natives soft hitters, so he decided to "slog", and he has been a slogger ever since. His model is Vines, the greatest hitter of the day and if Petra can only get accuracy with pace, he will make a big name for himself.

FUTURE OF MODY-LEES PACT

Question Likely To Be Referred To Tariff Board

SIMLA, May 7.

Several questions relating to tariff are expected to come up for review this summer.

The Tariff Board, whose life has been extended to March, 1936, is expected to submit by the end of June its report on the woollen industry and if legislation is necessary in this connection the autumn session of the Legislature will be used for the purpose. The question of classification of paper is also likely to be referred to the Tariff Board. The Board originally recommended that the classification be done departmentally, after consulting the interests concerned, but it seems that the conflict of opinion disclosed by such reference has made the Government decide to refer the matter to the Board.

MODY-LEES PACT

As soon as this is concluded the Government would take up the question of the Mody-Lees Pact expiring on December 31, 1935. Whether the question of continuation, abolition or modification of preferential duties should be referred to the Tariff Board will be shortly decided.

A second report on the working of the Ottawa Agreement is under preparation and is expected to be ready before the end of July.—A.P.

FLYWEIGHT CHAMPION KNOCKED OUT BY WOMAN

EL PASO (Texas), (By Mail)

Midget Wolgast flyweight champion of the world, has been knocked cold—and by a woman.

Wolgast was knocked out, it has just been revealed, in Juarez, Mexico by a raven-haired senorita, who, according to the Juarez police asserted that Wolgast "got fresh" with her. To quieten him down she took off her shoe and hit Midget on the head with the heel.

When the champion came he and his manager, Al Lang, were taken to the Juarez jail, following a fist fight with a policeman. They were later paroled.

World's Youth Invited To Berlin Olympiad

Each Nation Asked To Send Group Of 30 Youths

(From A Correspondent)

Invitations to rallies in Berlin during the Olympic Games of 1936 of youth groups and students of schools for physical education have been sent out by the Organising Committee to all countries which have announced their intention to participate in the Games. Both invitations were signed by Dr. Lewald, President of the Organising Committee, and Herr v. Tschammer Reich Sports Leader and President of the German Olympic Committee; whilst Herr v. Schirach, Reich Youth Leader also signed the invitation to the youth rally, and Herr Rust Reich and Prussian Minister of Education and Culture, signed that to the rally of physical culture students

The invitation to the youth rally was worded as follows:

"During the Festival of the XIth Olympiad at Berlin in 1936 it is proposed to hold an International Youth Rally. We invite the nations participating in the Olympic Games each to send to the Games a group of thirty youths, ranging in age from 15 to 18 years, under a leader. The groups will be our guests from the German frontier. They will be accommodated in the neighbourhood of the Olympic Stadium and will live and dine together. We shall see to it that they shall have opportunity for their own games, and to become acquainted with the sights and beauties of Berlin. They will also attend the Olympic Games. The journeys should be so arranged that as far as possible the teams shall arrive here together on the morning of Thursday, July 30th 1936. They will leave again on the morning of Monday, August 17th. During their stay there will be a common programme so that they can become acquainted with each other, and so that their stay in Berlin will be a joint experience linking up all nations. We hope that we shall have the pleasure of welcoming a group from your country, and we request you to inform us at the earliest possible opportunity whether we can count on your visit. Further details will be furnished as soon as we have received your kindly acceptance."

The second invitation is grounded on the desire to emphasise the educational side of sport together with the competitive side at the Olympic Games. The Organizing Committee for the XIth Olympiad together with the German Olympic Committee have long had under consideration, therefore, the idea of inviting the Physical Education Schools of the whole world to a sports-pedagogic congress. This idea begins to assume form with the invitation which has now been issued, worded as follows:

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

"The Olympic Games, with their gathering of the best athletes of all nations and of the leaders of sport from throughout the whole world offer a unique opportunity for the study of physical education. We therefore have the honour to invite all nations participating in the Olympic Games to send to the Games a team of male sports students, who will be our guests from their arrival at the German frontier and during their entire stay in Germany. We would fix the number of each team at thirty men. We propose to accommodate these teams in simple, soldierly fashion, and correspondingly they would have their meals together. Thursday, the 23rd July, 1936, is foreseen as the date of arrival of the teams and Monday, August 17th as the date of departure. The joint work will commence on the 24th July. The entire period of the Games will be available for the joint work; during the Games the mornings will be devoted to it, whilst on the afternoons there

(Continued in column 4)

SOUTH AFRICANS WIN AGAIN

Oxford University Inflict Severe Defeat On Worcester

LONDON, May 7.

The following are the results of the first class cricket matches that began on Monday:—

South Africans beat Leicester by 170 runs. South Africans 312 and 214 for 3 declared, Leicester 123 and 233 (Langton 5 for 49, Tomlinson 4 for 63).

Oxford University beat Worcester by an innings and 13 runs. Oxford 439, Worcester 191 and 235 (Qualfe 62, Singleton 5 for 59).

The following are the closing scores:—

Glamorgan beat Sussex by 3 wickets:—Sussex 288 and 232 (Reed 4 for 42), Glamorgan 310 and 211 for 7 (Dai Davies 66, J. Parks 4 for 42).

Surrey beat Somerset on the first innings:—Somerset 341 and 253 for 6 declared (F. Lee 67, Ingle 59), Surrey 349 and 36 for 5.

Gloucester beat Warwick on the first innings:—Warwick 228 and 388 for 7 declared (Croom 85, Dollery 100, Collin 105 not out), Gloucester 360 and 165 for 4 (Hammond 86 not out).—Reuter.

SUPERIORITY OF PNEUMATIC WHEELS

Delhi Experiment Shows Interesting Facts

DELHI (By Mail).

The following are extracts from the Agenda of a special meeting of the Municipal Committee held on 4th April in the Town Hall.

With reference to the amendment by ordinary meeting to Resolution No. 33 dated 18-9-1934 passed by the Direct Tax Sub-Committee Municipal Engineer in the course of his note says:—

Experiments have been carried out in New Delhi by the Public Works Department for ascertaining the damage done to the roads by iron tyred wheels as compared with the pneumatic ones.

Two contiguous portions of a 40 ft. wide unfrequented road, painted in March 1932 were selected each 100 ft. long and on one of these an ordinary two bullock four-wheeled Delhi cart was driven up one side and down the other. On the other portion of the road, a two-wheeled single bullock pneumatic cart was driven.

Each cart carried the same load of 5000 bricks, equivalent to 3,500 lbs. a usual load for the Delhi cart.

The Delhi cart had four wheels and the distribution of the load on the wheels was 7 cwts. on the front wheels and 13 cwts. on the back wheels. The pneumatic wheeled cart had only two wheels and the weight on each wheel was 18 cwts.

The carts made 31,300 circuits in all and the road traversed by the ordinary cart started to break up after 1,400 circuits while the surface under the pneumatic cart section showed no sign of wear even after the completion of the total number of circuits. The surface under the Delhi cart tract was completely destroyed.

P. W. D. VIEW

I give below an extract from a note written by Mr. Broad, Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle Central Public Works Dept., New Delhi in which he has computed the damage done by the iron tyred carts to the painted surface.

The damage done by a cart doing eight miles a day four miles loaded and four unloaded, during which it can be assumed that no damage is done is equal to 10.0 annas per day or Rs 228 a year.

No apparent damage has been done by the pneumatic cart to the road surface so the saving which would accrue by its substitution instead of the iron-tyred bullock cart is apparent.

The initial cost of these pneumatic carts is undoubtedly high but in comparing it with the iron tyred vehicles, allowance should be made for the saving in the initial cost of a bullock."

COMPARATIVE COSTS

It will be seen that the whole of the extra cost of the pneumatic carts will be worked off in almost 6 months' time. Even in the case of the ordinary thelas, the difference in capital cost would be worked off by the extra material carried in each trip, and as such the transfer from ordinary iron tyred thelas to pneumatic tyred ones would also be advantageous from the point of view of the public.

The taxes on the carts are levied on the width of tyres e.g. for tyres of 3½ in. or more, the tax is Rs. 6 for 2 wheels, while for tyres of less than 2 in. the tax is Rs. 24. Clearly the rates are fixed on the amount of damage that each type does to the roads. The pneumatic tyres will reduce the damage to a large extent and so on the merits of the case apart from any other considerations the rates for pneumatic tyres should be reduced.

From the above experiments and results it is clear that in the interest of the roads of the City, it is necessary that some encouragement is given for the substitution of the iron tyred carts by the pneumatic ones. Provided a large number of carts are fitted with pneumatic tyres there is no doubt that there would be a considerable saving in the cost of maintenance of the road which would amply repay for any loss of revenue.

In view of this report, the Executive and Finance Sub-Committee passed the following resolution:—

"Resolved that to encourage the use of pneumatic tyred vehicles they may be exempted from payment of wheel-tax for the first year, half rate to be charged the second year and 3/4 rate after this period."

KASHMIR PURCHASES FRENCH COLT

Rentenmark Will Be Shipped To India

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir, who recently purchased Light Sussex, has added the French colt RENTENMARK, to his string. The latter who annexed the Prix des Sablons at Longchamp recently, will participate in the Great Jubilee Handicap at Kempton Park on May 11, before leaving for India.

SIR SIKANDAR AT LAHORE

LAHORE, May 7.

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank, who recently got ill while travelling from Lahore to Calcutta arrived in Lahore this morning.

He has still not completely recovered.—A.P.

(Continued from Col. 7)

will be opportunity to witness the Olympic contests. The joint work is so proposed that first daily there shall be sport, that then the schools shall mutually display their work in sport displays, and finally lectures and discussions shall be held. The language of the congress shall be German, but French and English lecture shall will be admitted. Naturally excursions and visits in Berlin and the surroundings are also planned. The joint work will be carried out under uniform direction. We expect that the discipline of al groups necessary for the success of the joint work will be assured. We would request your friendly intimation by the 31st May, 1936, as to whether we can count on your acceptance of this invitation. So soon as a sufficient number of acceptances has been received, we shall work out a programme and forward it to all countries which will visit us."

FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS FOR BERLIN

The Uruguayan Olympic Committee announces that Uruguay will participate in the forthcoming Olympic Games. This news is of especial interest to the football world, since the Uruguayan teams won the Olympic championship at Paris in 1924, and again at Amsterdam in 1928. As is known, there was no football tournament at the Los Angeles Games in 1932. However, Uruguay participated in the Los Angeles Games, her rowing representative G. Douglas, capturing third place in the single sculls. Uruguay's representatives have also displayed considerable prowess in field and track events, in fencing and in boxing, so that a strong team may be expected from this South American Republic.

Gland Discovery Restores Youth In 24 Hours

Sufferers from loss of vigour, nervousness, weak body, impure blood, failing memory, and who are old and worn-out before their time will be delighted to learn of a new gland discovery by an American Doctor.

This new discovery makes it possible to quickly and easily restore vigour to your glands and body, to build rich, pure blood, to strengthen your mind and memory and feel like a new man in only 8 days. In fact, this discovery which is a home medicine in pleasant, easy-to-take tablet form, does away with gland operations and begins to build new vigour and energy in 24 hours, yet is absolutely harmless and natural in action.

The success of this amazing discovery, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs has been so great in America that it is now being distributed by all chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction or money back. In other words, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 20 years younger, or you merely return the empty package and get your money back. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you. If your chemist can't supply you, write Muller MacLean Bombay.

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The BEST
SAMPLES ON REQUEST
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TO MEN & WOMEN OF ALL AGES—ESPECIALLY THOSE OVER FORTY

No Vitality

Is this you?

Under Indian conditions, with excessive heat prevailing over a great part of the year, vitality is frequently at low ebb. You always feel tired and everything is an effort.

No vitality—too nervy to relax properly and rest—too exhausted to work, to read, to concentrate—easily overcome with the heat! If this is you, start taking "Phyllosan" to-day!

Soon you will be sleeping better, enjoying your food and your recreation. You will become more vital. "Phyllosan" brings about this change because it has a profoundly revitalising effect upon the whole human organism.

"Phyllosan" is prepared under the direction of E. Buergi, M.D., Professor of Medicine at the University of Berne. Containing no deleterious chemicals, no alcohol, no animal fats, "Phyllosan" is pleasant to take and perfectly harmless in any dose. Just two tablets three times a day, before meals. But take them regularly and the results will astonish you.

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'PHYLLOSAN'

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TO-DAY!

To revitalise your Blood, rejuvenate your Arteries, correct your Blood Pressure, fortify your Heart, strengthen your Nerves, and increase all your Physical and Vital Forces—irrespective of age.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores and Bazars

Issued by Natural Chemicals Ltd.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Sud 7, 1991
Muslim: Safar 5, 1353
Parsi: Adar 5, 1304
Sunrise: 6h 7m
Sunset: 7h 3m
High Tide: 3-49; 16-52
Low Tide: 9-34; 23-38
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Naval and Military Pageant, Governor and Lady Brabourne attending, Royal Indian Navy Dockyard, 4 to 8-30 p.m.
S. S. Chitral with English mails of April 25 due at 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 11.

Special Thanksgiving Service at Jewish Synagogues in Fort and in Byculla, 8 a.m.
S. S. Strathnaver with English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Results of F.E., S.E. (Civil), S.E. (Mechanical and Electrical), B.E. (Civil), B.E (Mechanical), and B.E. (Electrical) Examinations, University Buildings, 2 p.m.
"Pagal Gymkhana" in aid of Silver Jubilee Fund, Lord and Lady Brabourne attending Cooperage, 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 12.

Joint Thanksgiving Service at Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba, Governor and Lady Brabourne attending, 9-15 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. 'Kenya' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 15th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer 'Ume Maru' left Colombo on May 7 and is due to arrive in Bombay on May 11.

Messrs. Dollar Steamship Lines s. s. 'President Harrison V-36' left Singapore on the 7th instant via Colombo with passengers and general cargo for Bombay. She will arrive in Bombay on the 16th instant and sail again on the 17th instant with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria; Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

THE GOAN UNION

In connection with the Silver Jubilee, the following telegram was sent by the President of the Goan Union, Bombay, to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay: "On behalf of Goan Union, representing interests of Goans, both here and abroad, I beg to tender respectful greetings and request your Excellency, to convey to Their Imperial Majesties the Goan community's cordial congratulations on their Silver Jubilee and the expression of its profound gratitude and loyalty to the Throne and its fervent prayers to Almighty for a long and prosperous continuation of His Majesty's reign."

FINAL PERFORMANCE
ONE NIGHT ONLY
To-morrow Night at 9-45 p.m.
In Aid Of
CHATTERJEE MEMORIAL FUND.
UDAY SHANKAR
AND HIS COMPANY
In a Select Programme of Dances And Music
Prices of Tickets: Rs. 8, 5-12, 4-8, 3-6, 2-4 and 1-2.
Plans open At The Theatre
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
CHOWPATTY

OUR JUBILEE ATTRACTION
THE CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
PAUL MUNI

in Bordertown
with BETTE DAVIS

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"The Night is Young" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Border Town" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"All the King's Horses" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SWASTIK TALKIES—"Dard-e-Ulfat" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Usha" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandrasena" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Baboona" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Royal Cavalcade" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER TALKIES—"Noor-e-Yaman" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Do-Ghadi-ki-Moj" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Soul of a Nation" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Madame Du Barry" Time as usual
GLOBE—"Chirag-e-Husna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

ALL-INDIA YOUNG MEN'S JAIN SOCIETY SAMMELAN

The All-India Young Men's Jain Society Sammelan, an institution representing all "Shashan premi" Jains (orthodox section) has decided to hold its third session in Bombay on 1st, 2nd and 3rd June under the presidentship of Seth Kastoorbhai Amarchand of Cambay for the progress of Jain community.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We have received free presentation copies of Jubilee Numbers issued by the "Statesman", "Times of India", the "Civil and Military Gazette" and the "Indian Nation."

STRIKE IN THE RUBBER WORKS ENDED

(From A Correspondent)

160 workers in the Standard Rubber Works, Mazagaon, downed tools on the 1st of May by way of a protest against a cut in their wages. On the 7th May the Commission of Labour, Mr. Gennings, deputed Dr. A. Mukhtar, Asstt. Commissioner of Labour, on this work and asked him to see if something could be done in the matter in order to bring the strike to an end. Dr. Mukhtar spent almost the whole day with the management and the workers and fortunately brought the strike to an end to-day, the management having agreed to restore the old rates of wages.

3 ARTS CIRCLE

(From A Correspondent)

The 3 Arts Conservatoire Poetry luncheon was held at Pyrkes' on Thursday when Mr. P. C. Tarapore, and Mira Devi gave interesting talks on the 'Gem Poems.' Syed Nisar Ali Shah carried the day by quoting the poet Iqbal's Gem Poems in the original.

Salehate' Ameera meeting took place at Leeds School when Messrs. Sethi, Sobani, Tarapore and others discussed the working of the Foundation of Education Institution, and approved of the scheme placed before them by Atiya Begum. 3 Arts Musical Soiree was held on Sunday last at Aiwane' Rafat when Mrs. Venkatram and Naag Raja sang and played on the vina, and flute respectively. The audience dispersed at a very late hour. 3 Arts has established several new cultural departments and latterly three or four functions have been held successfully during the week. The 3 Arts Film will soon be released. The story is written by Mr. S. Fyzee-Rahamin and Atiya Begum. The chief parts will be played by Mira Devi, Sahebzadah Shah Jehan Mirza of Loharu, Messrs. Abdur Rehman Mitha and Datoobhai. The producer is Mr. Ambalal Amin, Sirdar of Baroda. Atiya Begum is leaving for Europe on 9th May by M. V. 'Victoria.' After fulfilling lecture engagements in London she will attend the Pan Pacific Education Conference in Japan, where she is invited as a special delegate from India.

THE REGAL
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW ONLY
Three Shows At
4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
1935's MUSICAL THRILL!

with
CHARLES BUTTERWORTH • UNA MERKEL
EDWARD EVERETT HORTON
DONALD COOK
Two Glorious Singing Stars!

UDAY SHANKAR'S PERFORMANCE

Change Of Time

Uday Shankar's final performance tomorrow (Friday) at the Royal Opera House will be at 9-45 p.m. and not at 9 p.m. as previously announced. Plans are open at the theatre and booking will be from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time signal. Selection of the Indian music. 1 p.m. Available market rates. Lunch Hour Selections. 2 p.m. Close down.

5-30 p.m. European programme. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Symphony Concert. The B B C Symphony Orchestra. 7-45 p.m. Geraldo and His Gaucho Tango Orchestra. 8-30 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 8-45 p.m. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-20 p.m. Recitation from Holy Koran. By Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Kamar. 9-30 p. m. Light Classical music. By Hirabai Barodkar. Accompanied by Abdul Majid Khan. 10 p.m. Dinkarrao Amembal—Harmonium. 11 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Victor Olof Sextet. 7-45 p.m. "The Empire Bookshelf" No. 3. Readings of descriptive passages from "Dark Border," by Norman Giles, and "The Story of An African Farm," by Olive Schreiner. 8-30 p. m. Variety, Martin and Holbein (Light Comedians); Hester Paton Brown in "Popsy's Prattle"; Mae Dalziel (Light Songs); Mackenzie Reid (Accordion); Jamie Reid (the Canadian Scot); and J. M. Hamilton (Tenor) supported by Harry Carmichael and his Band and Barbara Laing at the Pianoforte. 9-15 p.m. Visit by their Majesties the King and Queen to Westminster Hall. His Majesty the King replies to Addresses presented by the Lord Chancellor, the Rt. Hon. Viscount Sankey, G.B.E., on behalf of the House of Lords and by the speaker of the House of Commons, Captain the Rt. Hon. E. A. Fitzroy, on behalf of the House of Commons. 9-45 p.m. Troise and his Mandoliers with Don Carlos (Tenor). 10 p.m. The News. 10-15 Troise and his Mandoliers (contd) 10-30 p.m. Close down.

JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS AT THANA

The programme for the Silver Jubilee celebrations of Their Majesties in Thana is as under:—

Thursday, 9th May 5-30 to 8-30 p.m. Prof. Hemendra Murti's physical feats and Prof. Kid Charlie's physical performances, American and Egyptian dance, Hoola Hoola, Sandow feats etc. Collector's Office compound.

Friday, 10th May 7-30 p.m. Fireworks, Kalva Bridge.

Saturday, 11th May 5 to 6 p.m. Durbar at Khan Bahadur Divecha Hall Thana (Invitations will be issued to specific gentlemen), and from 9 to 11-30 p.m. Dramatic Benefit performance "It's a boy" by the Kalyan E. A. D. C. at the Officers' Gymkhana, Thana.

Sunday, 12th May 4 to 7-30 p.m. Police Sports in the maidan.

Saturday, 18th May 7 p.m. Benefit performance in aid of the Silver Jubilee Fund, by the K. Villa Association, Thana, in the Khan Bahadur Divecha Hall.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' GRIEVANCES

A correspondent writes:

A largely attended meeting of the Municipal workers of Bombay was held on Wednesday, Mr. B. V. Deshpande, the Vice-President of the Union presiding. Speeches were delivered by Mr. V. B. Karnik, Miss Maniben Kara and Messrs. Nimbakar, Jhabvala and Inamdar. The speakers exhorted the workers to rally round the Union and stand united.

Mr. Nimbakar read out the various grievances of the workers and the replies to the same from the Municipal authorities. He proposed a resolution incorporating the demands of the workers which was passed unanimously. The meeting then terminated.

YOUTH MISSING

Madanlal son of Narayandas Bhatia, aged about 20 years, about 5 feet high, wheat complexion, with long black crop of hair, has been missing since 3 p.m. on Wednesday. At the time of his disappearance he was dressed in a dhoti, shirt and short coat and black cap.

Any information leading to the whereabouts of Madanlal may kindly be communicated at the firm of Siddhuram Dhulichand, 'Phone No. 23810.

(Continued from col. 5.)

the necessity for drainage would not have arisen and the cost thereof should not be therefore recovered from them. Government not only turned down this request but asked the factories "to agree to pay the cost of such drainage works, the necessity for and the extent of which would be determined by Government." Failing to agree to this condition, the existing water-supply of the factories was threatened to be cut off or curtailed.

Further, Government have gone to the extent of demanding interest of 7 per cent. on unpaid balances on account of drainage costs payable by the factories. When funds are available at less than 4 per cent. it is difficult to see any justification for this exhorbitant rate of interest demanded by Government unless it be for purposes of profiteering.

It is not impossible to find an equitable settlement of this controversy if only Government are prepared to be reasonable in their attitude.

The factories came into existence on the understanding that the water-rate offered to them was guaranteed for a period of 30 years. That guarantee has been withdrawn in a manner which is hardly worthy of a Provincial Government.

Plight Of Sugar Industry

Walchand's Charge-Sheet Against Bombay Govt.

Presiding at the second quarterly general meeting of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, Mr. Walchand Hirachand made a scathing indictment of the Bombay Government's attitude towards Sugar industry. He said:—

"I should just express my fears that discriminating protection which has been the accepted policy of Government of India for over a decade by now seems to be on the eve of probably receiving a setback pening the coming of the new constitution. A few industries in the country such as Cement Match Steel and Sugar have been able to make good progress in a few years' time, justifying, if anything, the adoption of the policy of protection cautious and halting though it was. Given complete and unrestricted freedom to shape her economic and fiscal policy, India will achieve great progress and prosperity in a remarkably short period as the Fiscal Commission so aptly observed. Readin gbetween the lines in the recent speeches of the Honourable the Finance Member in the Legislative Assembly, it appears, that he thinks India has a little too much of protection and so even though 'discriminating protection' may technically continue to be the policy of the State, it will probably cease to be actually operative until the time the new constitution comes into effect when the entire position undergoes a radical change in the direction of imperial preference and empire economic solidarity which are to later be the sheet anchor of the State policy and wherein India is to be a pawn. This discriminating protection then gets, I shall not say a formal but a constitutional burial! The look of things therefore promises to be anything but cheerful for our industry and enterprise. It is said that coming events cast their shadows before and it is not unlikely that in the words of the present Finance Member of the Government of India we are probably having an indication of not only what is actually coming when the new constitution begins to work, but of what is to be very probably the State of things during the interval also.

PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

According to the League of Nations there are about 30 million unemployed in the world to-day. In India the number will easily exceed this even on a conservative estimate. Since the question of unemployment was raised on the floor of the Legislative Assembly in January 1926 Government of India have done nothing beyond addressing a circular in August of that year (together with a copy of the Assembly debate on the subject) to the Provincial Governments, particularly to the Transferred Sides, pointing out to them that it is their business to take such steps as they can to relieve unemployment. Several Provincial Governments since appointed Committees and their reports are out and the question stands there! It is the typical way in which the Government do things! Let me take this opportunity to say and say it with all the emphasis at my command that this logrolling will not be of any avail to-day. The problem cannot in any large measure be tackled by any of the Provincial Governments or the Indian States. It has already exceeded the limits of their competence. It is essentially a big all-India question and it can only be dealt with by Government of India themselves effectively moving in the matter. I shall only add that no wise Government should ignore the call of hunger of its subjects for long.

BOMBAY SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Emphatic protests have been often voiced from this Chamber against the reactionary attitude of the Government of Bombay towards the industries of this Presidency. They seem to have reached almost the limit of this reactionary spirit in dealing with the new sugar-factories in the Deccan Canals Areas. It has to be made clear at the outset that the sugar-factories ask from Government no special concessions or facilities. All that they have been demanding from the very beginning is justice and fairplay.

The sugar-factories wanted to use canal water for industrial purposes. The Department of Irrigation agreed to supply it but prepared for the purpose, a draft agreement to be signed by the factories, which was so one-sided, arbitrary and unfair that a document excelling it in these respects will be indeed considered a precious rarity. It was but natural that the factories should protest against being required to sign such an agreement. They had already made certain representations in the matter. They were therefore given to understand that unless they agreed to the terms and conditions laid down by Government, their supply of water would be cut off.

GOVERNMENT THREAT.

Thus the Government of Bombay resorted to the primitive method of settling differences and caused an amount of unnecessary bitterness amongst the factory-owners. The threat to cut off water-supply was extremely ill-advised. The factories were getting water and they were paying for it the Government would have been in no way worse of without such a threat. But it seems that the Department concerned had taken a particular fancy for this primitive method. For, in another case, a factory was told that unless it communicated its consent to the conditions stipulated by Government for laying trolley and telephone lines, the permission granted is it to lay the lines would be withdrawn. Here also, Government would not have been any the worse whatever the result of the negotiations between the factory and Government for laying the lines; the threat to withdraw the permission was therefore unnecessary and annoying.

In a third instance, the same method was again resorted to: Government threatened to curtail or cut off the existing supply of water to the factories unless they consented to sign certain agreements which committed the factories to unknown and unlimited liabilities, a subject about which more will have to be said presently. What is however clear from these facts is this: that the Government of Bombay do not wish to deal with the new sugar factories in a reasonable spirit. They seem to have faith in the efficacy of coercive measures. They know that the factories are at the mercy of Government as water-supply from canals is everything to the factories. It is an irony that the situation should have been sought to be exploited by a Provincial Government, of all agencies!

STRANGE CONTRAST

This attitude of the authorities towards a local industry appears to be in striking contrast with that adopted by other Provincial Governments. In the U. P., tramlines are constructed for the convenience of sugar-factories; in this Presidency, permission to construct the same is threatened to be withdrawn without any justification and that too, when factories are laying them at their own cost. In Bengal, the active steps that should be taken to encourage this industry are reported to be under the consideration of the local Government while in this Presidency, an established industry is, one is tempted to conclude, being virtually discouraged. This statement is further borne out when it is seen how these factories are being treated in regard to their supply of irrigation water: how they are required to sign agreements committing them to unknown and unlimited liabilities.

The Government of Bombay have sanctioned a scheme for the development of the Deccan Canals areas whereby the operations of sugar-factories are restricted to certain defined blocks known as "factory areas". Whatever the theoretical considerations behind this scheme, its actual result has been that since sugar-factories are required to restrict their cane-growing operations to their alloted blocks and are not permitted to use outlying lands, they have of necessity to resort to intensive cultivation, which in the opinion of Government experts, gives rise to conditions of water-logging and salt-effervescence. The factories pointed out that when lands not in demand by existing or prospective factories are available in blocks adjacent to theirs, they should be allowed to cultivate the same so that they would avoid the intensive cultivation of their allotted areas which are otherwise insufficient to meet their requirements, and thus prevent water-logging. Government do not consider this request to be reasonable. They insist on the factories restricting their operations to their allotted blocks and thus indirectly drive them into intensive cultivation and at the same time hold them responsible for the consequential water-logging, to prevent which a system of drainage has to be provided. The cost of such drainage is to be recovered from the factories. It was contended on behalf of the factories that if only intensive cultivation were not thrust upon them,

(Continued in col. 3.)

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Cricket Tournaments

The Cricket Club of India, which started the Ranji Trophy Cricket tournament, has decided to start another tournament for the different Universities in India, with a view to find new talent from among the younger generation. It is a welcome move on the part of the Club. For the last few years we hear only a particular set of names, which figure in an All-India eleven. The new talent—there must certainly be many both in the Universities and in the private Cricket clubs all over India—may add to the strength of the Cricket Team that is to visit England next year. It would not be out of place to suggest that the winners in the University Tournament Finals and the Winners in the Ranji Trophy may be made to meet in a four-day match and the winners of this match should be asked to play the Cricket Club of India team. That certainly would give a chance to the selectors of the next year's team to pick out the best cricket team from India.

Open Plots In The City

There are several open spaces between big buildings in the city of Bombay which have become a nuisance to the residents of the particular locality. These plots mostly belong to the Bombay Municipality. Those who have seen open spaces must have noticed that they are invariably the haunts of the "roughs" of the locality. Besides, several people use them as open-air latrines and the smell that emanates from some of these open plots is abominable. These plots certainly do constitute a menace to the health of the City. It is time that these small things that contribute largely towards the unhealthy conditions prevailing in some parts of the city were brought to the notice of the authorities concerned. Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay, who is going on his rounds in the city, will certainly see what can be done to put an end to these plots being a nuisance to the residents. It is suggested that if in the near future, there is no possibility of buildings being built on these plots, the Corporation would do well in erecting fences around them.

AGRI YOUTH STONED TO DEATH?

Motive Alleged To Be To Gain For Money

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, May 8.

Gain for money is said to be the motive of the alleged murder of Sitaram Gopal Bhoir, an Agri aged 20, whose dead body was noticed by a passer-by at Maharal village about two miles from Kalyan in the early hours of the morning of May 2 last.

The deceased's mother informed the Kalyan town police the previous night that her son was missing and that she suspected Gopal Bapu Mahatre and two others with whom Sitaram had gone for a stroll. She also reported that Sitaram had some ornaments on his person.

In the course of the investigation Gopal Bapu Mahatre surrendered himself to the police, who put him under arrest on a charge of having murdered Sitaram by stoning him to death. The ornaments, which were removed from the deceased's person are believed to have been sold in the market at Kalyan. Two others are wanted in connection with this crime.

The police inquiries are in progress.

ENQUIRY ALONE CAN ALLAY ANXIETY

Govt. Demand Of Security From "Azad" Regretted

Mr. Sidi Mohamed writes:—

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of Janjira and Jafrabad Peoples' Union it was resolved:—

"That the demand of security of Rs. 6,000/- by the Government from the Urdu daily "Azad" was, in the opinion of the Committee inopportune. It ultimately resulted in the suspension of the publication of "Azad" which was a popular and prominent Urdu daily in Bombay. The sudden disappearance of this daily surprised the Muslim public who regretted the action of the Government in demanding security from one paper only though the other Urdu papers were also attacking Government policy in regard to Karachi firing."

"This Committee also is of opinion that the public anxiety about Karachi firing can only be allayed by appointing an independent enquiry into the firing incident."

A meeting of the Kaira District Swaraj Sangh will be held at the Borsad Satyagrah Chhavani, Borsad on Monday (12th inst) at 12 A M.

PATHE 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1935

LLOYD GEORGE'S MEMOIRS

The striking volumes of Mr. Lloyd George's war biography (War Memoirs of David Lloyd George, Vol. IV. Ivor Nicholson and Watson) not only constitute a wonderful study of the war and of the war-time problems of the belligerent nations, but also afford a most illuminating insight into the politics of the period, and the psychology of the principal "dramatis personae". The present Volume, IV. of the series dealing with, perhaps, the most crucial period of the War on the Western front, is the most interesting. The work is throughout most copiously documented and the most challenging, or the most controversial statements, made by the author, are backed with facts and objective evidence almost to choking point. It is not the least of the merits of this exciting survey of events, that the writer, though at the hub of affairs and the focus of activity, nevertheless succeeds in giving a detached, objective, almost impersonal view of men and events,—all the more striking when one remembers that so many of the observations, comments or valuations, are directly personal and remorselessly analytical. The present volume deals with the campaign against the Turks, the outbreak of the Russian revolution and the story of Mr. Henderson's mission there, Paschendaele, Cambrai, Caporetto and the unification of the Allies' War Council. It is a stirring record of events breathless and amazing; and the writer watts you, with elfin swiftness, from Baghdad to Paris, from Flanders to the Alps to view and value the facts of the history unfolding in these several theatres. As a mere piece of literature, these memoirs must be pronounced a masterpiece. As a piece of political insight, or constructive statesmanship, opinion may perhaps differ.

Dynamic Personality

Raised, by the successful political manoeuvres of the preceding year, to be the Prime Minister of Britain heading a united Coalition Cabinet, Mr. George had the most commanding position,—even though a position of the utmost responsibility. Reading through these endless pages, one cannot but revise one's previous judgment of the writer, his political contribution, and his historical importance. Before the war, and halfway through it, Mr. Lloyd George stood, in many a mind, as a strange mixture of celtic emotion and Anglo-Saxon horse sense, a hard hitter and an iconoclast; a charlatan posing as a demagogue; an opportunist with the imagination of a Dante and the daring of a Pizzaro. He had showed himself to be not above intrigue against his Parliamentary chief and political leader, nor above bending the knee to the power of the Press,—all to serve his own ends. Read through the autobiography of Margot Asquith,—or of any of the soldiers, sailors, or statesmen he had displaced,—and you cannot help getting the picture of Lloyd George as a pettifogging, party politician, who had neither vision nor a sense of honour. These Memoirs, however, do one invaluable service to him, and to his memory when he is finally removed from the stage. To the discerning reader, the work will speak not only of the worries of the Prime Minister, of the stubborness of Generals, the conceit of Army Commanders, the weakness of the Allies, the unscrupulousness of the opponents. These are there,—and in plenty. But over and above these, to any one who reads between the lines the Memoirs, will be revealed a personality, full of new and daring ideas, overflowing with driving force, able to infect his coadjutors and subordinates with the enthusiasm he himself felt for a cause or a move; confident of his own nerve and judgment, a splendid fighter, a tireless planner, a broad-visioned statesman, who could not only think, but also act. The episode of his supply of Munitions; or the story of his creation of the Inter-Allied Supreme War Council, bringing in its train, not only Unity of Strategy, but also Unity of Command, would suffice to substantiate this estimate of the author's character and achievements; while his comments upon the tactics and strategy of the commanders exemplify the other side of this dynamic personality.

Scathing Exposure

The war is, indeed, much too far removed from the present day to make the several events recorded in this volume to be of the same living interest that they may still have to the principal actors in that gigantic tragedy. And, for a reviewer of such a work in this country, the handicap of incapacity to evaluate the technical material supplied is a still more formidable obstacle in a critical estimate of the work, considered by itself. There is no doubt, however, that, judged by the logic of events, and tested by the touchstone of success, Mr. Lloyd George's comments upon the events of the year 1917, recorded in this volume,—his scalding critique of the British High Command in France and Flanders, with particular reference to Sir Douglas Haig and the Chief of the Imperial General Staff,—Sir William Robertson,—have a piquancy and a relevancy, which even twenty years of interval cannot altogether destroy. The sad story of the Battle of Passchendaele,—the campaign of the Mud, as he calls it,—which occupies nearly 150 pages, has a lesson, as related by Mr. Lloyd George, which must live far beyond the insular traditions of British militarism. The want of plan, the neglect of co-ordinates, the indifference to local conditions,—climate, terrain, and the position of the enemy; the tragic credulity with which self-satisfied Generals swallowed without demur the rosy reports, made agreeable to their plans by a series of sycophants in the Army as well as in the public Press, and the horrible details of the losses in men and money, which followed as the inevitable consequence of high-placed obtuseness,—these have a lesson and a warning, which no student of history can ignore. Mr. George's comments are often caustic, as they are well-deserved, on the Commanders who bungled the campaign of 1917. But those who have read Clemenceau's corresponding critique of Foch would not regard Lloyd George's criticism of Haig or Robertson as vitriolic. His exposure of the stupendous ignorance of some of the highest commanding officers of the actual field of their battles, their indifference to lives of their soldiers and the soldiers' contempt for "Brass Hats" must make even the most brazen and hardened commander reflect, whether the sentiment of personal dignity or of a privileged caste, is not liable to be carried, in a moment of a nation's trial, to tragic extremes. To the Indian reader of to-day the main interest of these Memoirs lies in this unwitting exposure of high-placed incompetence, and shameless intrigue in the governing circles of Britain. Mr. Lloyd George has himself described the Indian Civil Service as the steel-frame without which this country cannot do; but his own revelations of the failings of the military counterpart of this steel-frame cannot but afford illuminating comment on the capacity, integrity, and efficiency of these professional public servants—civil or military. The chapters on Passchendaele are replete with remarks about the suppression of material facts, or their distortion by some high Military officials, who on the showing of this British Prime Minister, have not scrupled, to distort facts or suppress them to persist in a foolish line of policy, even when the tragedy born of that folly is too clear to be ignored; and even to intrigue in the Press and in Parliament against their political chiefs, if that would serve their turn, keep them in command, and secure to them the credit of a victory. When Margot Asquith's autobiography was first published in India, the engaging frankness of that exalted lady in laying out some of her escapades or indiscretions as a young society lady in the eighties, made many an Anglo-Indian Sahib red in the gills with shame and abhorrence, —not because he did not know that such things were and could be, but that such things, from such quarters, could be published for the delectation of a lot of "Natives". One wonders what the prototypes of such people to-day think of British officers, and their sense of public,—as contrasted with military,—discipline. It is enough for us to know that, however it may have pleased Providence to entrust the governance of this country to this race, it does not consist entirely of angels sojourning in our midst as mortals of a higher clay.

MR. KUMARAPPA'S THEORY

A Reply

(By JAIPRAKASH NARAYAN)

II

I have said in the preceding article that the Professor has made a fatal compromise with centralisation—fatal, I mean to his theory.

His picture of the ideal economic organisation is a blend of centralisation and decentralisation —in other words, a blend if we use his own calculus of valuation, of evil and good, violence and Ahimsa capitalism (potential or real) and true socialism.

He accepts centralisation in those spheres in which production and management are centralised by their very nature—such as, railways, power-production, mining, etc. Why does he do so? Either he thinks that centralisation in these spheres is free from the evils of exploitation, violence etc., or, desirous of material advancement and fond of electricity and railways, he is prepared to have them even at the cost of compromising his pure economics.

It is difficult to believe that he thinks that there is no exploitation in these spheres of centralisation, if they are on a capitalist basis. Certainly the railway workers—the shopmen, the driver; the booking clerk, the station-master—are as much the subjects of exploitation by the Railway Companies as any other industrial workers under capitalism. The same is true with mine-workers and the others.

Compromise With Erploitation

How does Professor Kumarappa propose to do away with this exploitation? He gives us no clue beyond saying that he would have centralisation in these spheres.

Well, till Mr. Kumarappa answers this question, the socialist answer holds the field. Exploitation in these spheres (as in others) can be removed by abolishing their private ownership and establishing over them the ownership of the community.

If the Professor accepts this solution he knocks out the bottom from his theory of decentralisation. Because if exploitation can be removed by social ownership and management in the sphere of the heavy industries why can it not be likewise removed from the rest of the field of production? If, on the other hand, he rejects this solution and fails to produce a better one, he compromises with exploitation along with its brood of attendant social evils and maladjustments. If he allows the "naturally centralised" industries to be in private hands he sounds the death-knell of his scheme.

First of all, the sphere of naturally centralised industries will be much larger than the Professor seems to think and it will have an insatiable tendency to grow. Secondly, the interests that control these industries will have the

(Continued on page 8)

JAWAHARLAL AND GOVERNMENT

There is a persistent rumour going the rounds in Northern India to the effect that Government have offered to release Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to accompany Mrs. Kamala Nehru to Europe provided he promises not to return whenever he wants to. We doubt the truth of it. The bureaucracy in India is notoriously lacking in sympathy and imagination, but we cannot believe that it is so utterly devoid of sense and intelligence as to make a definitely insulting offer to Jawaharlal. For, the offer virtually amounts to an invitation to Jawaharlal to purchase his release by undertaking to run away from his country. We, therefore, think that the rumour is not correct. What really is astonishing, but only to a certain extent, is that Jawaharlal should still remain confined in jail while his wife was going on a long voyage in a serious condition of health indeed. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru may be an opponent of the Government, one of the strongest opponents in fact, but even the most reactionary bureaucrat in the Government of Bengal, U.P., or India cannot deny that he is one of the noblest and most honourable of opponents. As such he was entitled to chivalrous treatment, which, in the present circumstances, was doubly urgent in view of humane considerations.

Our Educational System

What Is Wrong With It Is That It Obstructs The Growth Of Patriotic Spirit

By K. F. NARIMAN.

I.

Of late there seems to be a sudden awakening of "Education Conscience" in the country and a universal and simultaneous protest comes from all quarters against the existing system. As if it were some new discovery unexpectedly made, so many fault-finders have cropped up, demanding an end to be put to the existing demoralising and degenerating process and clamouring for educational reforms. This system has been in existence for decades. The main frame-work has throughout remained untouched, though some patchwork changes have been effected here and there, without materially affecting or altering the original scheme, but it seems the great so-called educationists in the land were enjoying a long and endless sleep of Rip Wan Winkle; they have been roused to-day after a terrible and wide-spread disaster and havoc has been wrought all over the country for so many years.

Root Of The Question

Vice-Chancellors and Ex-Ministers State-Administrators and Professors and even some Provincial Satraps, have now come to the conclusion, after a century of experiment, that the existing system of education in India is merely mechanical, that it turns out human machines and tools, that it does not help to exalt the inner soul or build up a noble, high character, that it is too wooden and ante-diluvian and should be completely over-hauled with a view to fulfil the higher mission that should be its goal. Various suggestions are made to achieve that object; some recommending a change in the curricula, others desiring a different method or manner of imparting knowledge. That is all tinkering and trifling with this vital national question. Unless there is a complete change, not only in the curricula and methods, but also in the bureaucratic mentality that is the guiding and deciding factor, no amount of patch-work reforms, howsoever radical, will bring about the desired effect. If there is a real desire to go to the root of the question and bring about a revolutionary change, one must dive into the original source of this evil. It is not any inherent incapacity of the teaching staff nor any inborn weakness or defect in the students that has brought about these deplorable results; it was, and is, the policy and scheme, as stated in my previous articles, to transform this high and noble human mission of general human uplift into a mere matter of State-expediency.

History Mistaught

Numerous instances could be cited to prove how the educational system was and is still utilised for State-purposes to manufacture an artificial species of "Loyalists" rather than creating Nationalist or patriotic elements in the country that may ultimately work for its emancipation and salvation. So long as this bureaucratic view and policy prevails, there is no hope or chance of any radical overhauling such as would revolutionise the whole system and bring about the desired results. In their present nervous frame of mind, "they fear an officer in every bush" and the thought of a truly educated Indian in a real and higher sense, at once brings before them the frightful vision of a Tilak, a Das, a Nehru, a Patel or a Gandhi: the idea seems to be to prevent the country being infested with these miniature national heroes, converting all the districts into so many political plague-spots, all troublesome Nationalist storm centres. Precautionary and preventive measures are adopted, with a view to prevent such widespread "infection" and "calamity". Some of these precautionary measures appear to us to be almost ridiculous. History is being taught as it is not taught in self-governing countries. The silly and insignificant pranks of a supposed wily Brahmin of Bengal, Nundkumar still find a place in Indian history and the fact that centuries ago he committed forgery and thus cheated somebody is still chronicled amongst the important national events worthy of repetition in each successful Indian history; but no mention is made of scandals such as those of Back Bay and the Developments Department though they might have caused wider national disaster. Similarly the coloured version of the Black Hole of Calcutta still illustrates the treachery and cruelty of Indian Nawabs but sadder tragedies of Jhalianwalla are quietly skipped over and efforts made to forget and efface them from Indian minds. "Vande-Mataram" and National Songs are anathema to authorities and strictly banned particularly from educational institutions but the British National Anthem and loyalists' Songs are welcomed and the whole staff joins in singing the chorus.

(To Be Continued.)

Frankly Speaking

ITALY MOBILISES

Italy is out to break Abyssinia and will not be satisfied until she has achieved her main objects which are as objectionable as they are well-known. "Frontier incidents" in which Abyssinia is the "aggressor" happen, as we have had occasion to point out earlier, at convenient intervals to enable Italy to take further "defensive" military measures. The latest is "Fresh mobilisation orders to guarantee the security of Italian East African Colonies". What it means and how it all is intended to end is not difficult to guess. The pages of world history are replete with accounts of methods, calculated, cynical and ingenious, which Imperialism adopts for territorial or economic encroachments. Incidentally it is a little significant that the latest "frontier incident" should forestall preparations for arbitration.

ANOTHER HINT

Britain has given another hint to Germany. Replying to the debate in the House of Lords, Lord Stanhope declared on Tuesday last that, if Germany cared, she could re-establish a feeling of security in Europe. He hoped that "Herr Hitler's promised statement on foreign policy next week would be the prelude to such constructive action on Germany's part, which could translate into action Herr Hitler's frequently proclaimed desire for peace." The language is carefully calculated and significant. Germany is invited to think the better of its filibustering attitude, otherwise she will have herself to blame for consequences that would not be exactly favourable to her.

SWISS GERMAN DISPUTE

It is an encouraging sign that Nazi Germany has acknowledged obligations of international decency. She has climbed down in respect of the dispute with Switzerland and has agreed to the Swiss demand that the question of the kidnapping of Herr Jacob, the German journalist, who was a refugee in Switzerland, should form the subject of arbitration. The arbitration tribunal which is to consist of one Swiss, one German and three neutral judges is to be welcomed because it will not only render justice to Herr Jacob, but also, in case the allegation of kidnapping is proved, throw authoritative light on the details of methods pursued towards that end.

CONGRESS & STATES' SUBJECTS.

The subjects of the Indian States are the flesh of our flesh and bones of our bones. It would, therefore, be monstrously unnatural if people in British India did not share their joys, their sorrows and their aspirations with feelings that are born of intimate relationship. It is, of course, true that political conditions are different in British India and "Indian India" and it is also true to a large extent that each has to work in its own way best suited to its own peculiar conditions. But that is not to say that the one cannot or must not react to the other. We are, therefore, glad that Babu Rajendra Prasad has given at Bangalore an authoritative exposition of Congress policy 'vis-a-vis' the States' subjects, which constitutes an assurance that the Congress, while it is not unconscious of the limitations of the present position, has not ignored obligations to a substantial part of the people of India either. Rajen Babu emphasised two points and they are the two points that count. He referred, in the first place, to the Congress resolution which demands "full self-government for the States' people and rights of citizenship." He urged, in the second place, that "if the Congress succeeded in British India, work in the States would become very easy." This is an undeniable truth. At the present moment Congress cannot render much substantial service but if and when it succeeds in the main object of achieving freedom it will have almost automatically to secure for States' subjects their just and legitimate rights.

PROBLEM OF PROPERTY.

Interviewed regarding the alleged circular attributed by a Northern India paper to Sjt. Sampurnananda, Babu Rajendra Prasad said that he simply could not believe that any sensible Indian would regard the Congress Working Committee as Government's allies, official or unofficial. No responsible Congress Socialist, however acute his differences, can possibly accuse the Working Committee of having allied itself with Government. In the same interview Rajen Babu declares that "Congress is against the abolition of property." But there is a certain kind of property which Congress, because of its implacable opposition to exploitation of any kind, cannot but look upon as deserving of abolition. For instance, property in land for the benefit of a class of people that derives revenue without doing any productive work cannot, naturally, be maintained. And, again, even the Karachi resolution on fundamental rights invests control of key industries and ownership of mineral resources in the State. These are postulates which Congress cannot afford to ignore.

A SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

The tragic news from Erode (Madras) where a farmer and his family unable to bear the pangs of starvation sacrificed themselves by throwing themselves into a burning well is a poignant commentary on the festivities that are at present going on in connection with the Silver Jubilee. It was a deliberate immolation, carried out with a gruesome exactitude. We are accustomed to hear and read about the sad plight of the cultivators, but it is only tragedies like this that pierce our souls and make us really alive to the true condition of the agriculturists. The tragedy has a moral for all of us which we should take to heart in a chastened mood.

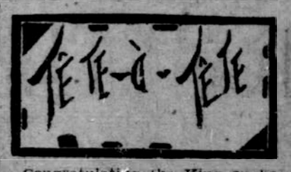
— PRESS VIEWS —

The Contrast

'If New Delhi could be built out of loans as a special case,' said Mr. N. M. Joshi presiding over the Bombay Suburban Harijan Conference on Sunday afternoon, 'the education of Harijans could be financed out of loans for a definite period as a special case.' Out of loans or otherwise, Mr. Joshi of course knows, the Government always manage to finance their pet schemes. Their schemes have not to wait for necessary funds. Want of funds did not deter the Government from embarking upon the buildings of a new Pusa near Delhi. The services had not to wait for long before the cut was first partly and next wholly restored, though it upset the finances of the different departments. But what can easily wait are schemes for the betterment of the lot of the people, schemes for their moral and economic uplift. And even while they wait and wait, if the bloated expenditure of the Government cannot be met out of the normal revenues, the people must pay more rates, taxes and higher rates and taxes.—"Leader."

Ladies' Spinners' Association

We whole-heartedly welcome the announcement made by Dr. Gopi Chand that a Ladies Spinners' Association will be started shortly in Lahore and that the enrolment of members for this purpose has already begun. The Ladies' Spinning Competition held on the 8th April last in Pari Mahal in the presence of Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Indian National Congress, was not only an impressive and instructive function, but convinced those who were present there that the Congress Committees could very well take up this work as one of the most important item of their constructive programme.—"Tribune."



Congratulating the King on behalf of India, Sir Joseph Bhore said "India to-day stands on the threshold of great changes."

Sir Joseph and those for whom he spoke are entitled to their stale little joke as often as possible. But they ought to have spared the King an embarrassing infliction of controversial politics.

* * * *

A protest was "playfully" made in the Commons that "the inhabitants of England and Wales had to endure three Scotsmen in the Government, Mr. MacDonald, Sir John Gilmour and Mr. Elliot".

This infection of playful protest had almost caught us and we were about to wonder how the inhabitants of India would look at the Government, playfully, of course. But we desisted.

* * * *

The Quai d'Orsay categorically denies the existence of secret clauses in the Franco-Russian Pact.

We accept the denial. The published clauses themselves are quite sufficiently full of meaning.

* * * *

We learn that "owing to the retreat of the communist forces, most of the foreigners who evacuated Yunnanfu have returned."

Whereat our junior colleague started reciting something or some alleged song about three little pigs and a big bad wolf.

* * * *

"Good humoured" says a London cable "revelry continued unabated in the West-End all night, and merry making sightseers singing and kissing policemen..."

There is no accounting for tastes. Oh, no! There is absolutely no accounting for merry-making tastes.

* * * *

Italy complains that arms were being imported into Abyssinia in large quantities by European nations.

Italy, of course, has no apology to make for herself arranging to import large quantities into South America. The two questions are not identical. In fact the one helps, the other hinders the revival of—isn't it Pax Romana.

* * * *

And there is another ground for objection too. As the Foreign Office of Mussolini said "European nations were furnishing arms to natives in order to shoot down white Italian citizens." Now this is too bad. If they did want to traffic in arms they ought to have done the civilised human and Christian thing—supplied arms to the White Italian citizens to shoot down those black natives.

By the way, we understand that Christ was not a White Man.

* * * *

A protest demonstration against the film "The Lives of a Bengal Lancer" was held at Berlin and addressed by Muslims from India, Egypt, Russia and elsewhere.

Considering the essential purpose of the film, Sir Md. Yakub owes it to his patriotism to organise a counter-demonstration at which a reassuring declaration should be made on behalf of the Muslim community together with a rider that the protest meeting was directly inspired by Congress and Nationalist Muslims.

His Highness the Aga Khan, or, failing him, his Holiness the Mulaji Saheb, should be invited to preside.

* * * *

From Bori Bunder's account of Jubilee illuminations ..."the monster Union Jack made of hundreds of electric bulbs...."

The description may or may not suit the phenomenon but our contemporary owes an apology for insulting the Empire flag.

* * * *

"I don't know whether to go to a mind-reader or a palmist."

"I should go to a palmist, my dear. I mean, you can prove you've got a palm, can't you?"

RUMBLINGS OF WAR IN N. E. AFRICA

Italy Denounces Abyssinia

Destroyer Of Three Native Kingdoms And Upholder Of Slavery

Huge Resources Of Ethiopia: 700,000 Mobilised?

ROME, May 8.

Italy is entitled to see that attacks such as Ualual and Afdub are not repeated declared Signor Lessona, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies in the Chamber. Italy wanted respect for the treaty of 1928, so that her colonies in Africa might look to a future of tranquilly. He declared that Abyssinia, by the force of arms allowed them by the complacency of European powers, had destroyed three native kingdoms within the last forty years, and had formed a large colony where systematic slavery was practised.

LONDON, May 7.

Italy is still ready for a friendly settlement of the Abyssinian dispute and is willing to appoint members of the Conciliation Commission, but she was prepared to act as well as talk, Reuter learns from Italian circles in London.

Abyssinian resources according to the same authority are 900,000 rifles, 1,500 machine-guns, 7 tanks, 300 fieldguns in addition to the outstanding orders to European armament firms, and 700,000 men are reported to have been mobilised.—Reuter

ALLEGATIONS OF GUN RUNNING

ROME, May 7.

A Foreign Office spokesman emphasised that the important question with regard to Abyssinia was that arms were being imported in large quantities, mostly machine-guns. European nations were furnishing arms to natives in order to shoot down white Italian citizens and it was essential therefore that Italy should be prepared. Mussolini would not tolerate such a situation".—Reuter.

WAR DRUMS ECHO ALONG TIBER

Rome Hears Signal Sounds Of Abyssinian Mobilization

Will Italy's dispute with Ethiopia, better known to-day as Abyssinia, parallel the disastrous Corfu and Manchuria incidents as a stumbling-block for the League of Nations?

The Hartford 'Courant' asks this question after pointing out that "if it is true, as now rumored that Italy's aim is concessions, one for growing cotton, the other for building a railroad to connect Eritrea and the Italian Somaliland, and not territory, then it may be that the war-drums are rolling needlessly in the deserts."

"But," says the Baltimore 'Sun,' "whatever Mussolini's objectives may be, it seems certain that the means to fight for that objective if the Ethiopians will not submit peacefully—unless, of course, the European situation should suddenly come to a head, in which event he might want to keep his troops nearer home."

With the apparent tacit assent of France, and other European Power, there is no recent indication that Mussolini is immediately concerned with keeping his troops nearer home.

APPEAL TO THE LEAGUE.

Rome heard the undertone of war-drums sounding throughout Northern Ethiopia—a signal for general mobilization—as Abyssinia, which enjoys full membership in the League, appealed to Geneva for intervention in the extended controversy arising from a series of border conflicts.

Emperor Haile Selassie, who had told a correspondent for the New York "Times" the day before that "we will not be coerced or intimidated by military preparations into according the satisfaction that Italy demands," informed the League that "the Ethiopian Government hereby calls attention to the imminent danger of rupture, and that some local incident may serve as a pretext for military action." He thereupon ordered all provincial governors to return to their posts in readiness :: for any possible emergency."

In answer, Italy told the League that "the Covenant can not be applicable in this particular case," and that she "could not remain a passive witness of Ethiopian military measures."

Mussolini, who already had spent dol. 5,000,000 in "defensive action" continued concentration of soldiers and the dispatch of troops and war-planes to East Africa. He suggested that the Italian Minister to Addis Ababa and the Ethiopian Foreign Minister pursue direct negotiations.

On March 27, four days after an Ethiopian had been killed in a skirmish on the Eritrea frontier, Gen. Emilio de Bono, former Minister of Colonies, and an energetic sixty-nine-year-old imperialist, was placed in command of troops in Eritrea and Somaliland.

Forces in the latter colony were under Italy's famous desert fighter and cholar, Gen. Rodolfo Graziani.

Italy's operations in Abyssinia recall the expedition of 1896, in which King Menelik II so effectively overwhelmed the invading forces that Italy did not revive imperialist ventures until the seizure of Tripoli in 1911. The 1896 foray had followed a period of "pacific penetration" into the fertile plateus of Abyssinia.

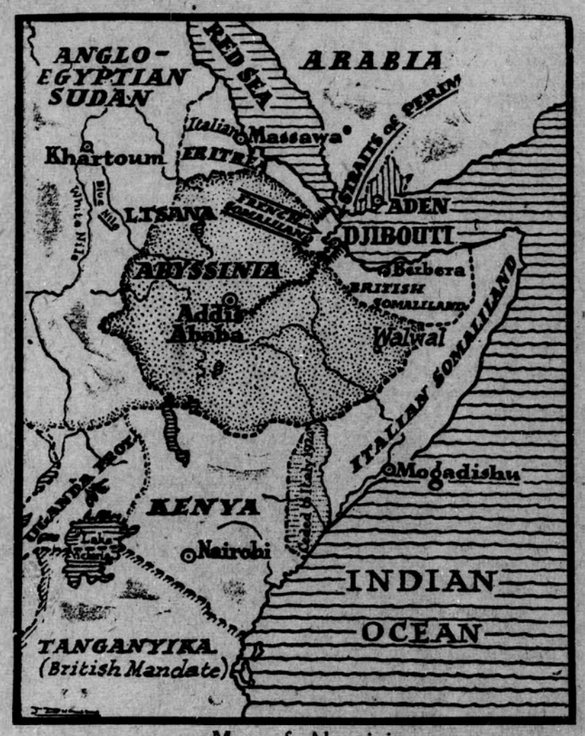
RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE

3,000 Guests Invited

The Government House grounds at Malabar Hill was brilliantly illuminated and decorated on Wednesday night in celebration of the Silver Jubilee of Their Majesties the King and the Queen. A reception was held by the Governor and Lady Brabourne at 9-30 p.m. where nearly 3,000 guests were invited. The Durbar Hall was used for the occasion where the Governor and Lady Brabourne received the guests. The reception Hall where "At Homes" and "Receptions" were held heretofore was found too small for the purpose in view of the large concourse of the guests invited. After reception, the guests passed on to the shamianas where sumptuous refreshment was waiting for them. The Governor's Band was in attendance and the guests spent two pleasant hours on the lawns which were tastefully decorated. The police had a stupendous task in parking more than a thousand motor cars and to call them back after the function was over as the string of cars had extended more than a mile and the mounted police had to run as far as Kemp Company's corner to get the cars for the guests to go back home. The function came to a close after midnight.

Congratulations To Ajra Relief Committee

A public meeting was held at Undria Street on Saturday night, to congratulate the members of the Ajra Defence and Relief Committee on the good work they had done in giving relief to the victims of Ajra Firing and the manner in which they had helped to present the case of Ajra Muslims before the Surve-Russell Commission of Enquiry.



Map of Abyssinia.

Relief Depots Close Down In Illinois

200,000 Persons Face Starvation Owing To Political Squabble

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

SPRINGFIELD (ILLINOIS) May 8.

A serious situation has developed with 200,000 men, women and children in various parts of Illinois facing starvation as a result of the closing down of Relief Depots.

Five hundred demonstrators marched to the state capital to demand that the depots be reopened forthwith. The trouble began when the State authorities refused to supply Illinois's contribution of the Relief Funds and Mr. Hopkins, the Federal Relief Administrator ordered the Depots to be closed.

The Committee representing the demonstrators presented the State Legislature with a demand for appropriation of the necessary funds. Governor Horner informed the Committee that the only hope of getting the funds was the passage of two Bills by the Legislature by which the sales tax would be increased from 2 to 3 cents, producing 3,000,000 dollars monthly.

The Republican minority announces that it will oppose any increase in the Sales Tax and refuse to give the bills the necessary two thirds majority.

Corporation Resolution And Council Proceedings

Magistrate Disallows Them As Evidence In Case Against Nariman

Government, having realised the illegality of the procedure they had adopted in appropriating the surplus accruing from the Motor Vehicles Department to the provincial revenue, sought to rectify the error by introducing a Money Bill at the last sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council in the form of a consolidated tax in which was included the enhanced registration fee.

This was the contention advanced by Mr. K. F. Nariman, at the resumed hearing on Wednesday before Mr. D. N. D Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, of the case in which he was charged with having contravened the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act by permitting his car to be driven without paying the renewal fees of the registration certificate.

Mr. Nariman pointed out that in 1930, the Municipal Commissioner lodged a protest, in accordance with the resolution passed at the Municipal Corporation that the collection of the enhanced fees by Government was illegal. After a lapse of three and a half years, Mr. Nariman added, Government replied to this protest stating that they were not prepared to reconsider the position. And immediately after, with a view to set matters right, the bill was introduced in the council.

Mr. Sheehy, Superintendent of the Motor Vehicles Department, was then examined.

Mr. Velinker:—Speaking generally, it is a fact that the Motor Vehicles Department of the Commissioner of Police is not the only machinery charged with the duty of carrying out the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act in regard to the registration and matters incidental to registration?

Witness:—That is correct.

Re-examined by Mr. Nariman, Mr. Sheehy admitted that the Motor Vehicles Department was a Special Department of the police, functioning for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act.

Q.:—And all the conditions with regard to registration are to be seen by your Department?—Yes, in the Bombay Presidency.

MUNICIPAL PROTEST.

The next witness to be examined was Mr. U. A. Vyavaharkar, clerk to the Municipal Secretary. He was asked to produce the resolution passed in the Municipal Corporation in March 1930 protesting against the enhancement of registration fee.

Mr. Velinkar objected to this document going in as evidence on the ground that it was irrelevant.

After hearing arguments, the Magistrate upheld the objection.

In reply to several other questions, witness stated that the Corporation had been paying the renewal registration fee, since March 1930, under protest. He also said that Mr. Nariman ceased to be a member of the Corporation, in April 1930, and re-entered only in 1933.

The Court at this stage, wanted to know if there was any Act to show that the Government of Bombay had no power to utilise the surplus accruing from such departments as the Motor Vehicles Department etc., for provincial revenue.

Mr. Nariman replying said that it was made quite clear by the Taxation of the Department.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

The clerk of the Legislative Council Office was then called to produce records of the proceedings of the Council in 1930 including the Finance Member's speech.

Mr. Velinkar objected.

Mr. Nariman argued that the Finance Member had proposed to introduce a Bill in 1930 in the Council, to realise a sum of Rs. 9 lacs by enhancing the Registration and Renewal fees on Motor Vehicles. There was much opposition to this measure and Government, had, therefore, not proceeded further with the Bill and it was dropped.

The Magistrate upheld Mr. Velinkar's objection.

Answering further questions the witness stated that there was a motor taxation. Bill introduced in the last session of the Council, but he could not state what the fate of that Bill was.

After the examination of D. J. Ambedkar, Clerk to the Secretary, Home Department, further hearing of the case was provisionally fixed for November 23.

ROOSEVELT MAY EXERCISE VETO

Senate And House Pass Patman Bill In Conjunction

(Special Cable).

WASHINGTON, May 8.

The Senate has aligned itself with the House of Representatives against Presidt. Roosevelt by passing by 55 votes to 33 the Patman Bill, providing payment of £400,000,000 as bonuses to War Veterans, by issuing 2,000,000,000 dollars of new currency, but the vote for the Bill was far short of the two-thirds majority required to override the President's veto, which will almost certainly be applied.

"CAUSE OF PEACE IS DEAR TO ME"

King's Reply To Hitler's Felicitations

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BERLIN, May 8.

The King replying to Herr Hitler's telegram of congratulation on the occasion of the Jubilee says:—

"I am especially grateful for your friendly reference to my efforts and the efforts of my Government in the interests of peace. The cause of peace is extremely dear to me and is the constant aim of my Government. I reciprocate your good wishes for the success of this cause and trust that I express by this not only the feelings of my people but those of the whole civilised world."

PROCEEDURE OF ADDRESS

(SPECIAL CBALE).

LONDON, May 8.

The procedure in connection with the presentation of the address to the King who will be accompanied by the Queen in Westminster Hall to-morrow was announced by the Speaker after the motion was adopted in the House of Commons. After sessional prayers the Speaker with the Mace and the usual officers of the House would lead the procession the House would follow in fours the first four be Messrs. MacDonald and Lansbury and Sir Herbert Samuel and the Chairman of the ways and means, the next four Mr. Baldwin, the deputy leader of the Opposition, Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Austen Chamberlain the latter two as senior Privy Councillors, then the members of the Cabinent and other Privy Councillors, two from the benches and the rest of the House. The Speaker explained that he, as the spokesman of the House would make the address in his own word.

BOND OF UNITY THROUGH CROWN

Commons Address To King

LONDON, May 8.

The strong devotion of the House of Commons to the Throne was strikingly affirmed this afternoon when the Prime Minister moved the address to be presented to His Majesty by the whole House on the occasion of the Jubilee. In order to mark the special significance of the occasion he proposed that the speaker of the House of Commons should exercise the ancient right of voicing the sentiments of the House and would address the King on behalf of the House in his own right.

FREE YET UNITED

Mr. MacDonald eloquently reveiwed the services rendered by the King during 25 years of his reign. "He has worn the Crown not only with the distinction of a monarch and with the rectitude of a constitutional sovereign, but also with the consideration and care of one who thought of his people not only as his subjects but as human beings. x x x x

The Statute of Westminster which has sealed the freedom of the Great Dominions as States has discovered and proclaimed a bond of continuing unity and that bond is the Crown. To-day the existence of the Crown enables the Dominions to be free, yet united together.

"Mr. Lansbury seconding considered the King's broadcast speech on Monday last was unsurpassed in the history of monarchs of any time.

The motion was carried unanimously amid loud cheers.—Reuter's Special.

"Different Climes, But One Single Spirit"

King's Reply To Loyal Greetings Of Dominions

TIES THAT HAVE WEATHERED TEST OF TRYING TIMES

(Special Cable)

LONDON, May 8.

Yesterday and to-day provided restful pause for Their Majesties in the hectic round of celebrations. The King reposed all yesterday but the Queen drove to Hyde Park in the afternoon where she received an ovation from thousands.

The only official ceremony was the Prince of Wales' reception at St. James Palace at which he shook hands with 2,000 guests including the mmbers of the Cabinet, representatives of Dominions and the Diplomatic Corps.

CROWDS SERENADE.

Late last night huge crowds demonstrated outside the Buckingham Palace and to their intense satisfaction both Their Majesties appeared on the balcony The crowd serenaded with "God Save the King", "Rule Brittannia" and "He's Jolly Goodfellow". Their Majesties obviously enjoying the demonstration waved hands in acknowledgement.

His Majesty to-day returned thanks to the nations of the world for their congratulations on the occasion of the Jubilee. The King wearing the uniform of the Admiral of the Fleet drove from the Buckingham Palace accompanied by the Queen, attired in delicate blue and sable furs, in the Glass and was cheered by huge crowds assembled. The Queen's Bodyguard Irish Guards were drawn up and bands played the National Anthem on Their Majesties' arrival at St. James' Palace. Their Majesties proceeded to the throne room where the King received a notable assembly consisting of Ambassadors, and Ministers of the Empire and representatives, including Dominion Premiers, at present in London.

DOMINIONS' ADDRESSES.

The Brazilian Ambassador as the doyen of the Corps 'Diplomatique' conveyed congratulations to the King on behalf of his colleagues and then the four Empire Premiers expressed sentiments of the Dominions. Each handed His Majesty an address passed by the Dominion Parliaments to which the King replied. Mr. MacDonald and other ministers wore the Jubilee Medals presented by the King.

After the presentation of the four Dominions' addresses Mr. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, briefly spoke followed by Mr. Thomas on behalf of Newfoundland, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister on behalf of the Colonies and Sir Joseph Bhore on behalf of India.

KING THANKS DOMINIONS.

Replying to the Dominions representatives the King said: "There is a word which gladdens me, more especially when I hear it used by friends from overseas many of whom say when they visit this country "they are coming Home". It is in this spirit that my Queen and I meet you to-day you who represent vast the territories of the Dominions, colonies and protectorates, my peoples in India and the dwellers in countless isles in seas from the Pacific to the home-waters. We greet the Prime Ministers of our Dominions, now equal partners in the Empire, and I thank them for the addresses from their Parliaments, which they have handed me. We welcome one and all to our home.

MANY CLIMES BUT ONE SPIRIT.

"Eventful your visit cannot fail to be. I trust it will be happy also. When the time comes for you to return I would ask you to take back each to his own people our message of affection to every member of this great family which I am so proud and thankful to be the head; and our message of deep gratitude for the loyal and kind words which you have spoken on their behalf. You all, who are here to-day and who hold responsible positions, will best know of what inspiration and encouragement your words are to me to continue the task, which 25 years ago I set myself to do. Before I succeeded my father, my Queen and I had the privilege of studying at first-hand the Dominions Overseas and India. We were fellow-travellers then as now, comparing notes and sharing impressions. We treasure these memories and keep them alive, moreover what w forget our four sons are now able to recall. Many years before our happy partnership began, I had as a midshipman sailed seven seas. I realised early that the Empire has many climes, but one spirit.

TRIBUTE TO FLEXIBLE SYSTEM.

"I regard this as a unique gathering where we can tell one another our successes and also our failures and mistakes but there will be no sharp criticism nor vain regrets for we are in sympathy one with another and conscious that we have acted according to our lights for the good name and ordered prosperity of the family. We are sometimes told that we are lacking in logic, our political institutions are loose and undefined but I look back on the trying and testing time through which we have passed and wonder whether a less flexible system would have withstood the strain to which we have been subjected. With commonsense and goodwill as our shield and buckler we have kept, inspite of all difficulties, our heritage of liberty alike for the individual and for our many constituent races.

MANY STRANDS MAKE CABLE STRONG.

The numberless invisible ties of sentiment and tradition which bind us together are indeed delicate, but many strands make the cable strong to bind in times of adversity. It is my prayer, no less than my firm belief, that this bond of spirit may prove also the bond of peace. Some of you are, with a few happy exceptions about my own age and I pray for the continuance a God's blessing on your labours. With His help I will work on with you in the years that remain for that object which have ever been next to my heart the welfare of the mother country, the dominions overseas and India, their happiness and their good repute.

The Murkhi Bros. Ginning Factory in Hyderabad (Sind) was the scene of a double outbreak of fire on 3rd instant, when friction between the roller and the knife caused sparks which ignited all the cotton lying on the platform with the ginning room. Earlier in the day there was another fire which was however quickly extinguished.

SWADESHI MOSQUITO CURTAINS

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Weekly Respite For Employees In Indian Shops

NEED FOR LEGISLATION

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—You deserve unstinted praise for according the hospitality of your valued columns to Mr. M. J. Gazdar who is not a day too soon in emphasizing the crying necessity of allowing a weekly rest-day to the unfortunate employees of the Indian establishments and further suggesting the application of leave regulations in vogue in Government and other services. That this is a desideratum long felt and meekly borne by the employees no right thinking man can gainsay.

To deny rest and recreation but once a week to their staff on the sweat of whose brow the employers build up business and prosper, tantamounts to an open scandal for which no condemnation could be too severe. In my opinion this is sheer exploitation of the helpless and unenviable lot of these miserable wretches who know no holiday year in and year out besides working in narrow rooms and partitions where breathing space is at a minimum with the painful result that their efficiency is impaired and vitality lowered. On the top of these disabilities they are further precluded by reason of long hours of work, from attending social and other interesting functions where they can mix with friends and acquaintances and refresh their jaded nerves and fatigued mind in pleasant intercourse. To be concrete I would cite the memorable occasion of the Silver Jubilee of their Majesties when the world at large freely participated in the festivities to the unwarrantable exclusion of these unfortunate wretches who like caged animals, were detained at their work from morning till late in the evening.

What a sad contrast to the generous and sympathetic attitude of the heads of similar establishments in the civilised countries vying with one another in providing amenities which tend to promote health and efficiency of their subordinates who in turn work with a store of energy and vigour unknown to the Indian employee. It is sadder still to think of the mentality of certain section of our employers who ignore the fundamental principle of "mens sana corpore sano". It may not be out of place to quote one of the commandments of Lord Jesus who said: "Thou shalt work for six days and rest on the seventh." The manifold advantages accruing from rigid adherence to this golden rule are too transparent to be disputed. The "All work and no play" policy ruthlessly followed by the employers impels me to suggest effective legislation which will prove a suitable weapon to fight their obduracy and indifference. Finally would it be asking you too much, Sir, to raise your powerful voice for championing such a well-deserved cause which must evoke the sympathy of all save those who have no soft corner in their hearts.—Yours, etc.,

M. B. K.

Ahmedabad, May 7.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—There appeared a misleading statement in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" on Friday last in which Mr. M. J. Gajadar has congratulated the management of the All-India Spinners' Association (Khadi Bhandar) Kalbadevi Branch, for granting four holidays to its employees.

The statement which was issued sometime back by the Secretary of the All-India Spinners' Association Bombay Branch, that weekly holidays will be granted has no doubt misled many like myself and Mr. Gajadar, but facts as they are must be brought to light and I hope you would allow me the courtesy of your crowded column to ventilate the grievances of the staff of the A.I.S.A. and many other khadi and Swadeshi concerns of Bombay.

I have inquired personally and have been informed that formerly only one day in a month that is 'Amavasaya' was observed as a holiday, but when the workers demanded four days in a month, and the demand grew persistent, the management was granted one day more and that too on 'Purnima' every month.

As employees grew persistent in their demands for weekly holidays the statement emerged from the management that four days in a month would be granted.

But while on paper the above resolution stands the employees, are called on the last Monday of the month for stock-taking purposes, which amounts to only three holidays in a month.

I am already in possession of other grievances of the employees of the A. I. S. A. and other similar Swadeshi concerns which I hope to release shortly to the press.

But in the meantme let me inform Mr. Gajadar and others through your columns that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to whom some reference was made in connection with the affairs of the management of the A. I. S. A. no doubt took up the matter to the agent of the AISA, I wish BPCC had taken up the cudgel in their own hands to fight for the employees of a national concern like the AISA rather than shelving the whole issue. Even the Socialist Party of the Congress to whom also a copy of the complaint was sent by Mr. Gajadar is also guilty of shelving the whole issue. Even now I hope that these two bodies, who always profess to stand by the exploited masses would awake and inquire into the whole matter once again. —Yours, etc.,

MUKUND DESAI.

Bombay, May 6.

Oust Communalists From Indian Political Horizon

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Everybody will feel satisfied to learn that negotiations for communal settlement are not given up for good, but that the matter is engaging the attention of the leaders and personally Rajen Babu is keeping himself in close touch with the developments. As the matter, however is of such a a vital importance to each and everyone of this country, it should not be left solely on to the shoulders of the leaders alone. The experience of the past is enough to show that all efforts of leaders, howsoever well-meaning and earnest they may be, will be blown up even by a spark of the touch of a cumbustible material, if the ground is not prepared from the bottom. The work of preparing the gdound should, therefore, be undertaken wherever necessary by all those public-spirited persons who can devote some of their times to this question in their own area. The whole atmosphere shoulr be so altered that the communalists should be completely ousted from the Indian political horizon so that they should be left to themselves without a following. For the time being all public workers should consider this communal question as of first rate importance and they should concentrate more of their attention to this in preference to any other. To give this question the necessary lift, let Unity Leagues for different areas be formed wherein even some of the non-Congressmen will be found helpful.—Yours, etc,

N B PARULEKAR.

Byculla May, 6,

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"Laymen & Church Funds"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to my letter appearing in your issue of the 24th April, 1935, page 10, under the heading "Laymen and Church Funds", kindly provide a corner in your "Readers' Views" columns at an early date to the following correction:—

"The designation of the writer, Mr. S. P. Rodrigues, should read "Ex-President, North Kanara Christian Association', instead of 'President', etc. Also in the first paragraph of the letter 'protect' should be read for 'protest'.—Yours, etc.,

S. P. RODRIGUES.

Karwar, May 5.

(Continued from Col. 7)

contributors in the "Liddleil's Weekly" in support of the change.

No Taxation Without Representation

The Great War intervened and no wonder the memorial received little attention at the hands of the authorities. In 1917 the Punjab Trades Association secured a nominated seat making a total of 8 Councillors. In 1918 the Lieutenant Governor Sir Michael O'Dwyer expressed his view that election system had been tried in Simla repeatedly and had proved a failure.

In January 1920 the public of Simla revived the agitation and Mr. Goldstein, President, the Houseowners' Association, submitted a memorial based on the plea of 'no taxation without representation'. It received partial support from such Members as the late Mr. William Cotton, who conceded that the Indian traders should also have a seat on the Committee. The late Rai Bahadur Mohanlal also supported it partially and eve favoured representation of communities through their own representatives. Unfortunately, the earlier views of such leading members as Rai Bahadur Justice Jailal and the late Khan Bahadur Mir Mohamed Khan are not known as they were submitted to the Government confidentially. The late Mr. Bevan-Petman thought that the agitation was merely political and should be ignored.

A public meeting of Indian residents was also held in the Edward Ganj in March 1921 in support of the Goldstein Memorial.

At this stage, the Montford Reforms had been introduced and Mian (now Sir) Fazli Hussain assumed charge of local Self-Government. The Simla Trades Association, which had, by then, taken birth, entered the lists and in May 1923, submitted a memorial wanting a seat for itself on the Committee and also urging the introduction of elective system.

Wanted More Elective Seats

The Ministry of Local Self-Government reviewed the whole question and agreed to give two elective seats, one to the Bazar Ward and one to the Station Ward. As for a third seat, it could not make up its mind as to give one eacn to the European and the Indian Trades Associations or give one to both combined. In the end, the Punjab Trades Association was allowed to keep its seat.

Four years later, the Bazar Ward was given another elected seats bringing the committee up to its present strength of 5 nominated officials 3 nominated non-officials (including a representative of the trades to be given alternately to the Punjab and the Simla Trades Association) and 3 elected Members.

The popular cry for enlargement of elective seats continued and I won election twice, from the Bazar Ward, by record majorities. on the ticket of pressing for a change in the constitution of the committee. The result was that on 12th July, 1933 the Committee adopted 'unanimously' my resolution that, following the practice of the other Hill Municipalities having a majority of elected members, the elected element in the Simla Municipal Committee should also be enlarged. The Ministry asked for a further elucidation of the resolution and the present Committee resolved that four elected members be added to it thus making the Committee consist of 5 officials, 3 nominated non-officials and 7 elected members. The final orders of the Ministry are not yet issued and there I leave the interesting history of the constitutional ups and down.

I may conclude by throwing one or two side-lights. It was not till 1900 that the Simla Municipality came to use typewriters. The earlier proceedings were mostly manuscript. One of the requests that the Municipality received from the Punjab Government was that in submitting the names of its Members the courtesy title of Lala, Chaudhri, Bhai or Mr.—may be used.

Throughout the chequered history of the committee the problem that confronted the authorities was how to promote "good order and prosperity" of the town. One feels inclined to draw a moral but the task of chronicling may be vitiated if I ventured upon that declicate objective.

DOUGHTY CHAMPIONS OF THEOSOPHY

Bombay Celebrates White Lotus Day

The 'White Lotus Day,' sacred to the Theosophists all over the world, was observed at Blavatsky Lodge on Wednesday evening. Several 'Brothers' of the Society were present besides a sprinkling of the general public.

Mr. F. J. Ginwala, presided. Messrs. Ervad Khursed Daboo and Prof. A. M. Modi made feeling references to the work of Madame Blavatsky and other pioneer builders Col. Olcot, Besant, and Bishop Leadbeater of the Society.

The proceedings commenced and terminated with music. Mr. Mirza played some inspiring Western tunes on the violin.

DOUGHTY CHAMPIONS.

References were made by Mr. Modi to the outstanding works of Madame Blavatsky—"Secret Doctrine," "Isis Unveiled" and "Voices To Silence."

Since 1907 when Col. Olcot died, it has become a day of religious observance when the memories of all the doughty Champions of Theosophy were revoked in pursuance of the creed of Theosophists.

Mr. Ginwala in his concluding speech referred to the courage, tenacity of purpose and adventurous spirit of Madame Blavatsky in founding the Theosophical Society and her travels throughout the world. He advised the "Brothers" to Cultivate study, Meditation, and Service (work) which world even lead them to see the Master.

With the vocal music of Mr. Anklesaria to the accompaniment of harmonium the function terminated.

MR. KUMARAPPA'S THEORY

(Continued from page 6.)

dominating voice in the economic organisation.

Take the railways, for instance. At present this industry is entirely in British hands. If under Swaraj it is converted into an Indian industry, it alone will require scores of subsidiary industries which must be on a large-scale basis. Iron, steel, coal mining, wire manufacturing, forestry, buildings-materials, are some of them. Each one of these will require other subsidiary industries, some of which in their very nature must be centralised. Mining, irrigation, bridge-building military industries telegraph and telephones, ship-building, aeroplane building, power development, radio metallurgy, heavy chemicals are some of the other major centralised industries. In addition to industries there are the financial and commercial sides of the economic order which too must be considered. The running of the large industries would require banks and large trading houses. These again mean centralisation.

Face The Question

Is it not obvious that heavy industries like the ones listed above banks and large trading houses will dominate the economic life of any community where they exist? And if they are left in private hands to be run for the profit of those who own them, the entire economic organisation will be in the grip of these owners. The urge of profit will reach out and establish the dominion of centralised private production in those spheres too which are, according to Professor, naturally decentralised—such as spinning and weaving and sugar-making.

The problem of Mr. Kumarappa, therefore is not only that of demarcating the spheres of centralisation and decentralisation. The economic problem is not solved as soon as he says that such and such industries will be centralised and the others decentralised. He must go a step further and face the question: if there is centralisation, as he thinks there must be, then should it be under private of social control and ownership? It would be suicidal for him to say that it matters little to him if a group of big businessmen own all the mines, the railways and the banks of the country or the whole nation owns them. Yet, by inference this is exactly what he said when he remarked that Capitalism and Communism are the same things because they are both centralised.

(To Be Continued)

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE

Votes Expenditure For Traffic Island

The Standing Committee at its meeting on Wednesday approved of an expenditure of Rs. 260, which was necessary for the erection of posts and kerbs at the two traffic island to be erected at Flora Fountain and the Band Stand.

The Committee had previously approved of an expenditure incurred on the purchase and erection of concrete posts and fixing of kerbs at traffic islands at important junctions in the City.

At the meeting on April 24 last, the Municipal Commissioner stated that some expenditure would be incurred in the erection of posts and kerbs at the Band Stand and Flora Fountain, and that the works at these places wer temporarily stopped.

The Commissioner in his letter estimated the sum at Rs. 260 and asked the House to approve of it.

KURLA CHURCH DISPUTE

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, May 8.

No settlement having been reached between the rival parties in the matter of the Kurla church dispute, Messrs. P. N. Godinho and M. M. Karbhari pleaders for the acting Vicar and the ex-Wardens respectively argued for and against the likelihood of breach of peace in case the possession of the church property was handed over to the latter.

Mr. R. W. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate at Kurla, has fixed Saturday next for passing, orders.

Mayor Fulfils His Election Promise

(Continued from Page 12)

the pavements of Bomanji Master Lane at Kalbadevi Road, by the silk merchants. It was further stated that for hours together during busy times the whole pavements were occupied either by the heavy cases or by carrying on some operations in connection with the trade converting the pavements into a sort of open workshop. The road being narrow and traffic being very heavy, the obstruction caused great nuisance to the pedestrians and was a source of danger. On inspection of the place the complaint was found to be true. The place was again visited with the Licence Superintendent and the Head Supervisor. It seems that the complaint is also of a long standing. The merchants said that in the course of their business they have to occupy parts of the pavements at some time, particularly when loading and unloading was going on. In such cases obstruction was permissible, as it is inevitable, but continuous obstruction during other times should be stopped. Arrangements were made with the merchants who promised to co-operate with the authorities to mitigate the said nuisance and the Association promised to issue circulars to their members not to allow needless and removable obstruction on the roads and pavements.

Rubbish Thrown Into Street

A complaint about the insanitary condition of Panjrapol Chawl in Gaiwadi was received. The place was visited on 3rd May along with the Asst. Health Officer of the Ward and the Chief Inspector. Steps were taken to improve the condition. The complaint was due more to the negligence of the tenants who indulged in the undesirable practice of throwing rubbish from windows in the open court-yard and thus foul the place.

In addition to these principal complaints, there were some minor complaints similarly attended to, and in future when the Special Committees are constituted, the Chairmen of those Committees and the members of respective wards on those Committees, will be requested to accompany the Mayor, if they so desire in these morning rounds.

During the current month it is proposed to visit slum areas on the outskirts of the City such as Dharavi, Antop Hill, Sewri, Wadala, Worli Village, Koliwada, etc. Materials are being collected for the same.

The Mayor desires to put on record his satisfaction that in these efforts he receives full co-operation and willing assistance from the Municipal Commissioner the Health Officer and the City Engineer, and other departments concerned, who, when their attention is drawn to these complaints, seem to be equally anxious to attend to them and remove them as early as possible, so far as limited funds at their disposal permit.

These complaints will also be dealt with according to the Procedure Rules by the respective Special Committees, when constituted, for such further action as may be necessary.

SIMLA MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

Historical Background

(BY MR. DURGA DAS.)

Perhaps judged from the point of view of constitutional ups and downs, the history of the Simla Municipal Committee presents certain unique features in India. During the two terms of my membership of the Committee, nothing thrilled me more than a study of this aspect of the question.

There are not many local bodies in India which can trace their origin as far back as 1851. And, what is still more interesting, Simla, had in that year, a committee totally elected including its President. This may be because it was mainly a European town, but the fact remains, that the committee was an entirely elected body. Then slight reaction set in and changes were introduced, by and by, so that, in 1874, there was a committee of 19 constituted as follows:—7 officials, 3 officials or non-officials nominated by Government to represent the visitors to Simla and 10 Houseowners elected by Houseowners who alone had the franchise. Three of these seats were reserved for "native houseowners."

Principle Of Election Abandoned

In the autumn of 1875 the Government of India appointed a Special Committee to examine the question of the reconstitution of the Committee in the light of the criticisms if the district and divisional authorities who were very uncomplimentary in their remarks. "The three native members are dummies" "The European houseowners take no interest," "The voting being confined to Houseowners gives no representation to the general public" were some of the remarks which provoked an investigation.

The result was that in April 1876 the principle of election was 'totally' abandoned and a committee of four officials and a President was appointed. The Government later added its Sanitary Commissioner and a P.W.D. Official to watch the interests of the Government of India and of its employees.

Swing To The Left

This reform was also short-lived, and now occurred a reaction to the Left. The Government of India had just then, laid down a policy of encouraging local self-government and in its new-born enthusiasm for this principle, the Government thought that Simla might as well provide a model. This feeling was strengthened by the first public meeting held at "Benmore" in August 1881 to demand the introduction of elective system. The then Lieutenant-Governor took the matter up enthusiastically, and, though the District and the Divisional authorities still considered Simla an unsuitable locality for a self-governing institution they agreed, that, if the experiment was to be tried it should be done on a wholesale scale. They recommended that the Committee be entirely elected. The Lieutenant-Governor appointed a special committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. J. M. Cunningham and with European Members, to examine the question. The Committee, perhaps realizing the personal interest taken by the head of the Punjab Government, produced its report with maximum speed and more or less echoed the provisional opinions expressed by the Lieutenant-Governor who held that "a mixed committee of elected and nominated members will have divided counsels and that where differences of opinion arose the position of the members nominated by the Government would prove exceedingly embarrassing; that electoral qualification should be not merely property but payment of rent and taxes; that we cannot be justified in withholding voice from taxpayers, that most efficient committee will be obtained by general vote and not class vote."

The Committee's proposals were very adversely commented on by the then Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Coldstream, but the chief effect they had, was, that while the Committee was to be entirely elected according towards, the Chairman, who was also to be elected by the entire body of voters, was to be chosen by the Committee itself. This body was to consist of 13 (it seems they did not think 13 to be unlucky in those spacious days.) The Station Ward was given thrice the representation of the Bazar Ward according to the valuation of House Tax and the Government of India as owners of Houses given the right to cast their votes through an official appointed for the purpose. So absolute was the form of democracy introduced that it was laid down that any person even a declared insolvent, could stand for election on the ground that if voters elected a bankrupt then "bankruptcy is his misfortune rather than his fault." Every claim for special representation was turned down including the request from traders of Simla, and it was ordered that the general meetings of the committee be thrown open to public.

The Lieutenant-Governor thought that this scheme was such a gesture of liberalism that he felt surprised that he had "searched in vain leading newspapers" to find any comment on this change.

The original term of office of 2 years was increased to 3 years and this change at any rate has existed till this day.

Seven years later, the public of Simla protested that the democratic system was, in no sense, democratic, because the Government held such number of votes, that it swamped the elections, so that, in December 1890, the committee was reconstituted. Its membership was reduced from 13 to 10 and the Government of India was given the right of nominating 4 officials, leaving six seats open for election; namely 3 for Bazar Ward and 3 for Station Ward. The reason why the two wards were now put on an equal footing was, that the 4 seats of the Government of India were treated as Station Ward seats.

It is significant that of the three Indian Members two were Muslims elected by common franchise, showing the cordial relations between the two communities in those days. In fact a further election returned two Indians, both being Muslims.

A most interesting aspect of these changes introduced in 1890 was that it was the outcome of a widespread campaign of agitation by some European residents of Simla, who urged the abolition of the elective system and the appointment of a single Municipal Commissioner to run the affairs of the town. The Committee of that day answered these criticisms at length and reinforced itself by the support of the counter memorials from the European traders of the town and another section of the European and Indian residents of the town. The fight was prolonged and recriminating.

However, the agitation served its purpose and led to the reconstitution of the committee as outlined above. This committee of 10 members including 6 elected members had a fairly long spell of office, for it was not till November 1904 that the elective and nominated element was put on a par by making a committee of 5 elected and 5 appointed members.

But the days of the committee were numbered and, in June 1908, the system of election was wiped out, and for "reasons of public interest" the Punjab Government appointed a Committee of 7 members, all nominated.

The growth of Simla had, in the meantime, changed the character of its population so much that, by the beginning of 1914, the European residents ceased to take interest in the fortunes of the Committee, and the Indian element came into the picture. The first memorial of the Indian residents for a change in the constitution of the committee was submitted in March 1914 and it was forwarded to the authorities by my uncle, the late Lala Ramchand, who was then one of the leading merchants and house-owners of the town. The representation protested against repeated nomination of the same Indian gentlemen urged re-introduction of election favoured communal representation and quoted extensively from

(Continued in col. 3.)

NEW ENERGY FOR TIRED MEN AND WOMEN.

Strengthening Vitamins in Tasteless Tablets.

Now men and women who are run-down and tired and have lost all zest for life, can recapture all their old vigorous energy and vitality and youthful enthusiasm for living, simply by taking two tiny, tasteless, sugar-coated tablets after every meal.

Clotabs, as they are called, are made from Halibut Liver Oil, which scientists say is richer in strengthening, energising Vitamins than almost anything else you could possibly take.

And not only do Clotabs restore strength and energy. They build up the body, put pounds of fine, firm flesh on bony limbs and most important, increase your power to resist all disease and throw off coughs; colds and influenza as fast as they appear. They quickly give back energy to the convalescent, to all who are weak and run-down. One man who was thoroughly run-down after trouble with his teeth, immediately improved after taking Clotabs and gained at least 3 lbs. A lady who was 'always tired' writes to say that she has gained new energy and strength. Start taking Clotabs yourself to-day. All Chemists and Stores stock them. If you have any difficulty in obtaining Clotabs, write direct to J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay.

For Better Sino-Jap Understanding

MR. WANG RECALLS DR. SUN'S APPEAL

Speaking before the Central Political Council on February 20 on the subject of Sino-japanese relations, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, commented at length on Mr. Hirota's speech which was recently delivered at the Japanese Diet. The substance of Mr. Wang's speech as follows:—

"The speech of Mr. Hirota on January 23 before the Japanese Diet concerning Japanese policy towards China has been reported by foreign as well as Chinese newspapers. As a matter of fact, important journals in various countries have published unmerous comments on it. It is my intention to-day to acquaint you with my personal reactions towards Mr. Hirota's speech. In a way what I am going to say may also be taken as an explanation of our fundamental policy towards Japan.

CHINA WANTS PEACE

"In order to modernize China, we must direct our attention to two important prerequisites, namely, unification and reconstruction. We have been handicapped by institutional deficiencies and economic backwardness as well as by the lack of communications and educational facilities. To realize our aim in unification and reconstruction we must have durabe peace. But in this modern world where communications have become so highly developed and when the political and economic inter relationship among nations has grown so close, our love for peace must be taken in its broadest sense. For besides working for peace in China, we also wish other countries to have peace. Indeed, we particularly wish that in international intercourse, pease may be definitely guranteed. For this reason, China is willing, under the principles of equality and mutual assistance, to maintain and promote friendly and peaceable relations with any country, not to mention a neighbor like Japan whose geographical, historical, cultural and racial relationship with this country is so closely bound.

It may be recalled that our late leader Dr. Sun Yat-sen said in the course of a speech which he delivered at Kobe on November 28, 1924, that "considering the relationship between China and Japan in all respects the peoples of the two countries should work hand in hand and co-operate in the advancement of the welfare of the two countries." It was Dr. Sun's last speech and is well remembered by all his followers. It was the basis of his Sino-Japanese policy to which he adhered all his life-time.

INTIMACY WITH CHINA

Even from the standpoint of our Revolution, it may also be recalled that, from the days of Hsin Chung Hui through the period of Tung Meng Hui down to the Revolution of 1911, we have received considerable help and sympathy from Japanese friend whether official or non-officials. These whether officials or non- officials. These facts are no doubt still within the memory of those who participated in the revolutionary work. Bearing this point in mind, it may be seen how intimate the relations between China and Japan should be.

"But unfortunately not only no real friendship has been cultivated between China and Japan, but also for the last twenty years unexpected complications have continually arisen between the two countries, and, what is more unfortunate, these complications have become more and more serious and dangerous in nature. In consequence, not only have the relations between the two countries grown worse, but even the whole world has found itself in an atmosphere of insecurity. This must certainly be regarded as a deplorable state of things not only by the two countries concerned but also by the whole world.

IN NATIONAL CRISIS

It is true that we are now in the midst of a national crisis of the severest nature, but we are confident that, since the relations between the two countries has had a history of such long duration, the troubles as existing at present can after all be solved by means of mutual sincerity.

After reading the speech recently delivered by the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Hirota, we are of the opinion that generally it agrees in spirit with what we have hitherto advocated. Now that China and Japan have expressed their common desires, it is a matter of great rejoicing for us that by dint of mutual efforts Sino-Japanese relations will henceforth have an opportunity to be improved as well as to be restored into regular channels.

FOR CLOSE FRIENDSHIP

Now, I wish to emphasize with all frankness and seriousness that we wish to solve all the complications between the two countries with fullness of sincerity and through pacific means as well as regular procedure, so that all mutual suspicions and all speeched and actions, mutually repulsive and detrimental, may be gradually eradicated and that the hope of close friendship between the two countries as entertained by the late Party leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, may be realize.

"In a word, if the people of China and Japan will not cling to the immediate interests nor mind the temporary feelings, but will show each other mutual sincerity and stand for rightousness in order to work for a durable peace between the two countries, then it is quite certain a rational solution of the fundamental issues between the two countries will be obtained. This will be blessing not only for the two countries and for Eastern Asia, but it will be also the greatest contribution to the peace of the world."

SHELLTOX KILLS ALL INSECTS

The Minister of Pessimism regrets that nothing can be done against the ravages of

MAIN SELLING AGENTS :-(EXCEPT SOUTH INDIA)

MULLER & PHIPPS (India) Ltd.

STK. 2.

BHORE SPEAKS OF INDIA'S LOYALTY

Devotion To Crown Traditional Characteristic Of People, He Says

SIMLA, May 8.

Following is the text of speech made by Sir Joseph Bhore at a reception held by His Majesty the King on May 8th at 11 a.m.

"India joins with the rest of the Empire in offering to your Majesty respectful congratulations on this auspicious occasion. The past 25 years have been a period of notable advance in the history of India and it is with gratitude that we recall Your Majesty's constant interest in and deep solicitude for the people of India, their progress and well being.

Nor can we forget the gracious sympathy which Her Majesty the Queen has ever extended to all efforts for the furtherance of the welfare of India's women and children. Devotion to the Sovereign and loyalty to the Throne have been the traditional characteristics of the Indian people since the governance of India passed to the British Crown and those traditions are as strong to-day as they were when Queen Victoria won for herself and Her Imperial Line the deep and abiding affection of the Indian people.

India to-day stands on the threshold of great changes. It is our earnest prayer that those changes may bring lasting peace and contentment to Your Majesty's Indian subjects and that Your Majesty's Reign already so rich in beneficent results may be rendered unique in the annals of Indian history.

The people of India offer Your Majesty and Her Majesty the Queen their loyal and respectful homage and throughout the vast Indian Empire Your Majesties loyal subjects will in temple, in Mosque, in Church, in places of worship belonging to every creed and faith be offering prayers that Your Majesties may long be spared to them and to the Empire.—A.P.

JUBILEE PARADE AT RANCHI

B. And O. Governor Gives Garden Party

RANCHI, May 7.

A ceremonial parade, a special thanksgiving service at St. Paul's Cathedral and a garden party at the Government House given by the Governor and Lady Sifton were the features of the Jubilee programme.—A.P.

Celebrations At Nagpur

NAGPUR, May 7.

Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee was celebrated at Nagpur yesterday with pomp and amidst scenes of enthusiasm.

Prayers were held in the Municipal schools, while the poor were fed and supplied clothing at the Kasturchand Park.—United Press.

SOVIET'S NEW DISCOVERY.

MOSCOW, (By Mail).

One striking result of the scientific research which Stalin has encouraged during the last few years is the discovery of what is claimed to be a new cure for malaria.

For years, three men—Messrs. Knunians, Chelintsev and Maguide—have struggled in the laboratory to discover a substitute for quinine that could delt effectively with the fever.

Now they have produced "acrehin," which is claimed to be much more effective and much speedier than quinine.

"Acrehin" is seven times as potent as quinine, and tests have been made with "splendid" results, it is reported.

Forty different chemical ingredients are required for the new substance, and 200 tons of raw material produce only one ton of "acrehin."

A special factory is to be built near Moscow capable of producing 45 tons of "acrehin" a year. The factory will cost £15,000,000.

WINDSOR CASTLE'S 300 CLOCKS

WINDSOR. (By Mail.)

The 300 clocks in Windsor Castle were all advanced one hour for summer time in mail week, the task taking the clock winder several hours to complete.

The Windsor Castle collection of clocks is one of the most valuable in the world, and includes timepieces of all shapes and sizes. Many are hundreds of years old, but the majority still keep excellent time.

One of the quaintest clocks at Windsor is that presented to Anne Boleyn on her wedding day. It is finely engraved, with the Royal Arms of England quartered with the arms of France.

ENERVIN GIVES YOU ENERGY IS GOT FROM

What is the Matter with YOU ?

(1) Is it physical weakness?
(2) Do you feel mentally depressed?
(3) Have you lost your appetite and sleep?
(4) Are you tired of taking medicines?
(5) Do you feel difident to do any work?
(6) Have you lost enthusiasm for games?
(7) Are you down-hearted because of business reverses?
(8) Does everything appear dark and gloomy?
(9) Has a recent illness played havoc with your health?
(10) Do you wish to win all battles of life?

If Your Answer is "YES" to any of the above Queries

Start taking

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TO-DAY.

Obtainable at all Chemists — It Must do you Good — Enervin Agency, Post Box No. 888, G.P.O., BOMBAY

ELECTRIC BULBS OF FOREIGN MAKES FOR JUBILEE ILLUMINATIONS

Japs And Germans Had More Imagination, Says Official Concerned, And Got Ready To Supply Demand

The Corporation and the Government deserve the congratulations of the taxpayers for being very discreet in their expenditure on the illuminations. They have incurred the least possible expenditure towards the illuminations compared to what they would have had to spend if they had insisted on using materials manufactured in England.

Anyone going round the different Government or Municipal Buildings and examining the bulbs and the wiring used for the illuminations will find that the materials used are either Japanese or Austrian.

"We have used them because they are the cheapest. Not only that, the Japanese and Austrian Manufacturers seem to have foreseen the demand for these materials on the occasion of the Jubilee and had kept them ready while it was difficult to get English manufactured bulbs or wiring. And where it was possible to obtain them, it was found that their rates were enormously high compared to the Japanese or Austrian rates".

The above reply was given to our representative by one of the important persons connected with the Jubilee illuminations in the City.

Why English Not Available

Asked as to why English manufactured goods were not available in the Bombay Market, the gentleman directed our representative to the importers of British Electric materials. He then said that Germany, Austria and Japan seemed to have more imagination and were anxious to take more advantage of the Jubilee for their benefit, than the Britishers.

German manufactured handkerchiefs with the prints of Their Majesties on them could be had in the streets of Bombay for an anna each. The Austrian and Japanese manufacturers who seemed to have manufactured several lakhs of bulbs and wiring material just for use during the Jubilee offered to hire out bulbs at the rate of Rs. 3per dozen while the English manufactured bulbs could not be had at less than Rs. 5 per dozen.

Rs. 75,000 On Lights

Apart from other expenses towards the Jubilee celebrations in the City, nearly Rs. 75,000 have been spent on illuminations alone in spite of the comparative cheapness in illumination with Japanese and Austrian material.

The Corporation has spent about Rs. 10,000 while the Bombay Government have spent about Rs. 37,000. The cost of illuminating the Post Office, the Telegraph Office and Currency Office is charged to the Central Government.

It is understood that it has been decided to continue the illuminations for a day more.

A representative meeting of the Muslims of the United Provinces is proposed to be held at Allahabad on May 26, with a view to revive the Provincial Muslim League and organise effective expression of Muslim public opinion in the province.

FIRE ESCAPE ELECTRIFIED

Unexpected Shock For Brigade

LONDON, (By Mail.)

Colchester firemen received the shock of their lives at a hotel fire in mail week.

They attacked the blaze from an escape, but immediately the jet from the hose touched the building the whole escape and the hose reel became electrified. The jet of water had touched the bare wires of the electricity system from which the casin had melted, and the current was carried down to the escape. Even the motor pump became "alive."

The heat was so intense that Chief Officer Ellis had to spray his clothing with water from a hose to keep it from igniting.

The fire was at the George Hotel three rooms of which were badly damaged

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Property in cash and jewellery worth Rs. 4,000 was stolen from the residence of Dr. Tarachand of the Allahabad University in the early hours of this morning.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON UP BY 8 POINTS

Pool Cotton Not To Be Sold At Present

GOLD STRONG BUT SILVER WEAK

Wheat Quiet And Linseed Featureless

BOMBAY, May 8

On Wednesday, cross rates ruled slightly easy.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM

New York cotton firmed up after opening weak The strength was due to reports that pool holdings will not be sold under existing conditions.

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER WEAK

Gold was strong but silver was weak.

WHEAT, QUIET AND LINSEED FEATURELESS

Wheat was quiet and linseed was featureless.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES IN FAIR REQUEST

The London Stock Exchange was fairly active on improved demand but business did not show much expansion. Giltedged securities were in fair request.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(July 1935.)

New York, May 8

Previous closing	11.77
To-day's opening	11.72
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing	11.85
Difference	+.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(July 1935.)

Liverpool, May 8

Previous closing	6.45
To-day's opening	6.47
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	6.47
Difference	+.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August ..... Rs. 239-8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, May 8

Cotton displayed a definitely improved tendency following reports that pool holdings will not be sold under existing conditions together with unfavourable weekly weather report. However there was some hesitancy in following the advance because of uncertainties surrounding developments in Washington with the likelihood of war veterans bonus being vetoed by the president acting as a setback to inflationary sentiment.

Business in July was done at the opening at 11.72 i.e. 5 points lower than the previous closing. Trading was early quiet in the absence of any important enquiry but later the market developed a steadier trend on Spot houses buying and covering together with better Liverpool advices with the price speedily rising to 11.79. Thereafter with renewed buying activity and covering July gained further strength improving to 11.86 and then to 11.89. At this level the demand was less aggressive but the undertone kept fairly steady.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.85 with a rise of 8 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 8

The following were the opening ranges.

July (11.77/11.76) 11.73/11.72
October (11.52/11.50) 11.43/11.42
December (11.56/11.56) 11.48/11.48

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 8

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American May (6.51) 6.50
American July (6.46) 6.45
Egyptian May (8.06) 8.06
Egyptian July (8.06) 8.07

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 8
10-45 p.m

Broach July-August fluctuated between Rs. 236-8 and Rs. 239-10 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 239-10 with New York futures about 12 points up.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Bombay, May 8

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fortnight ended 30th April 1935.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000	
Capital paid-up	1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	70,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc.	24,44,82,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	3,95,46,000
Rs.	30,78,28,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	5,19,23,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	5,37,89,000
Bills Discounted	86,71,000
Lands and Buildings	1,26,60,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	3,11,70,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.	15,06,15,000
Rs.	30,78,28,000

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, May 8

Previous closing	4.83 3/4
To-day's opening	4.83 3/4
To-day's closing	4.84 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, May 8

Previous closing	4.84 1/16
To-day's opening	4.83 5/8
To-day's closing	4.83 15/16
Difference	—.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, May 8

Previous closing	73.43
To-day's opening	73.34
To-day's closing	73.41
Difference	—.02

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 8

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.83-5/8 and later slightly appreciated to 4.83-11/16 but owing to the lack of support the rate then receded to 4.83-9/16.

The sterling dollar cross rate finally closed at 4.83 15/16.

Franc opened at 73.34 remaining practically steady subsequently rising to 73.40.

The sterling franc cross rate finally closed at 73.41.

LONDON SILVER

London, May 8

The market closed steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	33 3/4d.	32 13/16d.
Spot	33 15/16d.	33d.

LONDON GOLD

London, May 8

Gold per ounce (£7-3-7 1/2) £7-4-0 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, May 8

3 months (5/8 p.c. to 5/8 p.c.) 5/8 p.c. to 5/8 p.c.
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, May 8

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.54 7/8) 5.54 1/8
New York on Bombay (36.68) 36.62
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 1/4) 0.91 1/4
London on Shanghai (1-8 3/8) 1-8 1/2
London on Milan (58.78) 58.62
London on Kobe (1-2 5/32) 1-2 5/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 8

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 78/12, 79/2 and 79/8. The market showed signs of weakness due to easier foreign cables which induced considerable liquidation and local selling while prices lost further ground on easier London cables thereby causing renewed selling pressure. Prices closed steady at Rs. 78/2, 78/6 and 78/12.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/13, 35/13/9 and 35/14/9. The market was not particularly active owing to the lack of stimulating foreign news although later in the session prices showed steadiness on better franc and closed steady at Rs. 35/13/3, 35/14 and 35/15.

Tenders For Sterling

Bombay, May 8

On Wednesday, the 8th May 1935, tenders to the amount of £1,550,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and alotted approximately 65 per cent.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 15th May 1935 on the same conditions as previously announced.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 8

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with May unquoted July 63-3/4 and October 68. Trading continued dull and uninteresting owing to the lack of speculative interest.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 8

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.94-3/4. Prices showed a slightly easier tendency following favourable weather news which induced some commission house selling and liquidation.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 8

The following were the rates at 3.30 p.m.

METALS

Tin (£224 3/4 buyers £225 1/2 sellers Steady) £224 buyers £225 sellers Dull.
Lead (£12 15/16 buyers £13 sellers. Easy) £13 1/16 buyers £13 1/8 sellers. Very steady
Electrolytic Copper (£36 to £36 1/2) £36 to £36 1/2
Glasgow (£270) £270

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6 1/2) 1-6 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11) 0-11
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-6 1/4) 2-4

JUTE

Crop May-June (£18 3/8 paid and value) £18 11/16 paid
Dunlop May (£21) £21
Lightning May (£19 1/4) £19 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (5 5/8) 5 5/8 paid and sellers
April-June (5 15/16) 5 15/16 paid and sellers

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay May-June (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 1/4 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta May-June (£11 11/16 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata (£9 7/16 sellers) £9 7/16 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal (£15 5/16 July paid) £15 3/8 June sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(September Delivery.)
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Bombay, May 8

	Rs.	a.	p
Rates at 9 a.m.	7	0	9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	0	3
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	7	0	3
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	7	0	3
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6	15	9
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6	15	9
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	7	0	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 8

Wheat May	4	6	9
Linseed May	6	12	3

The tone was quiet.

JUTE SHARES FIRM

Coals Fairly Steady

CALCUTTA, May 8

Jutes ruled firm and coals ruled fairly steady. Teas were steady and unchanged. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 93/5/6; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 102/1; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 106/4 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1935 100/12; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 116/10; 5 1/2 per cent loan 1938/40 108/1 small lot; 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 101/5 small lot.

Banks: Central 35/8 small lot; Imperial fully paid 1540; Reserve Bank 118.

Railways: Darjeeling Himlayan pref 103.

Coals: Bengal 282/8.

Jutes: Alliance 382 small lots; Alliance pref 120/8; Anglo India 460; Auckland 246/8; Clive 31/8; Clive 7 per cent pref 134; Fort William 335/8 small lot; Gourepore 750 c div; Howrah 56/13; Kamarhatty 545; Kanknarrah 479/8 small lot; Kanknarrah pref 130; Lohthiau 307; National 24/7 small lot; Nuddea 59 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 6/14; Bengal Telephone 19/2; Indian Iron and Steel 6/12; Basti Sugars 207; Samastipore 10;

Teas: Killcott 60; New Terai 11; Sonai river 22.

Debentures: 5 1/2 per cent 1915/35 Chowringhee property 92/8.—A. P.

Tenders For Treasury Bills.

Bombay, May 8

Tenders for Rs. One crore of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Wednesday the 8th May 1935. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,06,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 99/9/3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-9-0 allotted approximately 95 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. One Crore, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 1-12-0 per cent. per annum.

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 14th May 1935. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 17th May 1935. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 3rd May 1935 Treasury Bills for Rs. 2,00,50,000 were renewed in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Fairly Good Undertone In Stock Exchange

SPECULATIVE PROFIT-TAKING IN SILVER

Brisk Rally In New York Stock Exchange

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 8

The Stock Exchange maintained a fairly good undertone but apart from some investment buying there had been general disposition to mark time.

In Commodities good business was done in cocoa but prices were slightly below yesterday's closing levels. Otherwise apart from a sharp fall in silver due speculative profit taking, movements in other markets were unimportant. Wall Street opened narrowly irregular and then rallied briskly.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, May 8

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 3/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday, April 29 £97
Tuesday, April 30 £97 1/4
Wednesday, May 1 £97,
Thursday, May 2 £97 1/4
Friday, May 3, £97 1/2
Tuesday, May 7, £98

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 8

The general tone was steady to firm, but business was restricted. Giltedgeds and Indian Loans were quietly steady. Industrials in general were rather irregular otherwise markets generally were featureless.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£88 1/8) £88 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£108 1/4) £108 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£113 7/8) £113 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£118) £118
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 1/4) £106 1/4
4 per cent. Victory Bonds (£116 1/4) £116 1/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c Preference cumulative (27-1 1/2) 27-1 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits share (5) 5
Hydro Electric (dol 3 3/4) dol 3 1/2
Musical Industries (27-0) 26-9
Princhin Johnson (42-7 1/2) 42-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical (35-0) 35-0
Imperial Chemical Ord (8-6) 8-6
Woolsworth New Ford (105-9))105-9
Realisation 1930 (87) 86 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (42-9) 42-0
University Ordinary (28-6) 28-9
Ford Motors (33-7 1/2) 34-0
Cables and Wireless (6 1/8) 6 1/8
British American Tobacco (120-0, 120-0
Camera A (£8) £8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (136-10 1/2) 136-10 1/2
P and O S N Co Defd (15-4 1/2) 15-4 1/2
Distillers (91-7 1/2) 91-3
Bred and Dyers (7-3) 7-3
British Celonese (9-3) 9-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (66-9) 66-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (52-4 1/2) 52-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-6) 6-9
Western Ltd. Ordinary (11-10 1/2) 11-10 1/2
Inter Nickels (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-7 1/2) 5-7 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£109 1/2) £109 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 7
London, May 8

3 per cent Indian Stock (£88) £88
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98) £98
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent. 1958/68 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£109) £109
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£117) £117
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£105 3/8) £105 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£111) £110 3/4

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-9) 18-6
Donaro Tea (43-9) 43-9
Empire of India and Ceylon (35-0) 35-0

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£15) £15

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (21-9) 21-6
Gula Kelampong (22-6) 22-6
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (28-6) 28-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (56-3) 56-3
Burma Corporation (9-10 1/2) 9-10 1/2
Rio Tintos (£16 1/2) £16 1/2
East Rand Proprietary (52-3) 53-0
Rand Mines (165) 167-6

OIL SHARES

Venezulela Persian (46-3) 45-0
Anglo Dutch (54-4 1/2) 53-1 1/2
Burma Oil (80-0) 78-9
Mexican Eagle (4-6) 4-6
Shell Transport (57-6) 57-6
Royal Dutch (22 7/8) 22 7/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£50 1/4) £49 3/8
L M Ford (£20 1/4) £20
L N E R Defd (£6 1/2) £6 1/2
Southern Dutch (£25 5/8) £25 5/8
London Pass 5 per cent (£133) £133
London Board G Stock (£99 3/4) £100

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (278-6) 280-9
Goddar New (222-6) 226-3
Moddar New (81-10 1/2) 81-10 1/2
Sub Nigel (283-9) 285-0
Union Corporation (160-0) 160-0
Spring Mines Split Share (48-9) 48-9

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 8

General Motor (dol 30 1/8) dol 30 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 13 3/4) dol 13 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 31 5/8) dol 31
U S Steel Preference (dol 85 3/4) unquoted.

HANDLOOM WEAVING IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Bombay Government Plans Development Using Grant-in-Aid Given By Delhi

The Government of Bombay have sanctioned a scheme for the development of the handloom weaving industry in the Presidency (including Sind) which will be financed out of the grant-in-aid given by the Government of India. The scheme provides for the starting of District Industrial Associations in five districts namely, Poona, Ahmednagar, Hubli (Dharwar District), Ahmedabad and Hyderabad. These Associations will be registered under the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act to enable the Associations to be financed by the various Co-operative Banks.

The membership of the Associations will be open to individual weavers, weavers' societies and sympathisers. To enable as many weavers and others as possible to join the Association, the shares will be of small value. Each Association will have a Board of Management of which the following will be 'ex-officio' members, namely, the Marketing Officer (Handloom products), local Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the local Weaving Assistant of the Department of Industries.

The principal aims and objects of the Associations will be:—

(i) To supply improved appliances on the hire-purchase system or otherwise;

(ii) To supply raw materials at reasonable rates;

(iii) To advise weavers and others in regard to the production of improved and easily marketable patterns and designs;

(iv) To undertake preparatory and finishing processes and dyeing and printing in connection with the handloom industry;

(v) To accept, on consignment account against partial payment, handloom products from weavers and to purchase outright and sell handloom products, etc.

To fulfil these objects, each Association will start a shop in the headquarter town of its district. In the case of Dharwar District the headquarters and the shop of the Association will be located in Hubli.

Each shop will be directly supervised and managed by the Board of Management of the Association concerned, under the general control of the Joint Board. The shops will accept, on consignment account against partial advances and sell on a commission basis, the products of handloom weavers. They will also purchase outright and stock the products of handlooms and sell them; and whenever possible carry out the other objects.

ALLURING COMPENSATION TO COTTON GROWERS

Dislocation Of Production

Bombay, May 8.

Uninspiring news caused inanimation in the market but the decline was checked partially on Japanese support Complaints of excessive rains in the Central Belt were counterbalanced by favourable weather in the Western belt State M. and B. Stern.

Pending a clear indication of the Government's cotton policy, operators seem to desist purchasing at around 12 cents and the trade adopts a hand-to-mouth policy in securing only immediate consumption requirements. No serious attention is being paid to U. S. A. proposal to British Government to control the Empire out-put, since their efforts have proved abortive notwithstanding alluring compensation to farmers. Any herculean attempt by British Government to control Empire production would prove to be myopia and instead of securing the desired end by U. S. A. Administration, it may lead to dislocation of Empire production. Artificialities in economic structure will hardly help to rebuild a sound foundation as long as the decaying trade barriers continue. The International political situation is quiescent pending Herr Hitler's promised statement next week, but Italy's latest move in the Colonial matter cannot be ignored. These days traders seem keen to grab any pronouncement by administrative officials and another such occasion will be afforded to them by the expected address by Mr. Morgenthau on the 13th instant. This may or may not contain a refrence to silver, one cannot foretell. We do not see any reason to alter our opinion to realise profits on all up-turns and await an opportunity to rebuy on any good recession resulting from the pending uncertainty over the Cabinet Cotton Committee's report.

LARGE LONG INTEREST IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET

Possibility Of Sharp Decline

Bombay, May 8.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York cabled as under:—

NEW YORK COTTON.

Although crop-scare and prospects of business in general likely to cause some advance before crop movement is heavy, public interest lacking in market. Think long interest is large. Only small short interest. If outsiders come in to sell we look for a sharp decline. Can only advise buying in weak markets.

WORLD COTTON TEXTILE SITUATION

Business Improving In France

Bombay, May 8.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange service Cabled:

America: Cloths irregular, sales below production most divisions, large buyers still hesitant owing processing tax and legislative uncertainties, trade awaiting large Government orders, stocks no longer increasing, activity ten to fifteen per cent below February peak.

England: Cloths Yarns generally slow.

France: Demand improving, activity tends higher. Germany and Italy: About Stationary.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:

7th May 11-28 a.m.: Nears weaker on fears proximity to loan may cause release cotton.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, May 8.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-10.
S. S. Hofuku Maru Rs. 3-15-3.
S. S. Subedar Rs. 4-0-3.
Shipment April Rs. 3-15.
Shipment May Rs. 4-0-0.
Shipment June Rs. 4-1-6.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 4-2.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 4-2-9.
Kesar Rs. 14-4.
Saraya Rs. 13-10.
Harinagar Rs. 13-9.
Java Spot F4.00.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, May 7.

July	2.40+02
September	2.47+03
December	2.55+03
January	2.43+03

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, May 8.

	cwts.
Wheat	21,771
Linseed	29,936
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	245
Gingellyseed	918
Poppyseed	25
Groundnuts	8,039
Castorseed	2,509
Rice	8,956
Myrabollams	2,964
Cottonseed	4,427
Gram	6,610
Joowar	2,195
Maize	16
Barley	169
Bajree	1,123
	tons
Coal	1,351

WALL STREET MARKET

Oils Doing Better

Bombay, May 7.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

	Dol.
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	3
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	66
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	16
Electric Bond Common	6
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	44
Electric Bond 6 p. c. Pfd.	51
Columbia Gas	6
American Tel. and Tel.	114
Western Union Telg.	24 3/4
Radio Corp.	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	42
New York Central	15 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	10
Erie R. R.	8
Pennsylvania R. R.	20
Union Pacific R. R.	88
Great North Pfd.	13
National Distillers	24
Hiram Walker	24
Amr. Tobacco B.	85
Canadian Pacific	10
Bethelehem Steel	24
United States Steel	31 1/4
American Smelting	43
Int. Nickel of Canada	27 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	13 1/2
Kennecott Copper	28
Cerro de Pasco Copper	56
International Harvester	40
Ford Motors of Canada A.	27
General Motor	30 1/4
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	24
St. Oil of N. J.	44
Atlantic Refining	24
Socony	14
Plymouth Oil	10
American Radiator	13
Chase Bank	21 3/4
National City Bank	20
Sun Life of Canada	308
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	22
General Foods	34
National Dairy	15
Du Pont de Nemours	96

Total business 3/4 million.
General market irregular and Oils trying to do better.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, May 8.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi—				
Textile	Per lb.	0	7	9
Bradbury	„	0	7	0
E D S Group	„	0	7	3
Sassoon	„	0	7	3
Century	„	0	7	0
Toyo Podar	„	0	7	9
Great Colaba	„	0	7	3
Long Cloth (full weight 38—40 in.)				
Mudari Brand	„	0	10	0
Dand Saheb	„	0	10	3
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5303				
Western	„	0	11	0
Hindustan	„	0	11	0
Century	„	0	10	3
Long Cloth X Quality.				
Apollo	„	0	10	0
Century	„	0	10	1½
Jam	„	0	10	3
Jam Mill (Sholapur)	„	0	10	3
Textile	„	0	10	1½
Spring	„	0	10	1½
Digvijay	„	0	9	9
Long Cloth Satin Calander 34—42 in.				
Textile (Hand)	„	0	9	9
Spring (Merchant)	„	0	9	7½
Century (Bugle)	„	0	9	6
Pehlad Siwala	„	0	9	7½
Hindustan (Tiger)	„	0	9	6
Western 92½—92½ (Circus Horse)	„	0	9	6
Tijuri	„	0	9	6
Sundri	„	0	9	9
Jubili	„	0	9	0
High Class Long Cloth.				
Alexandra 548	Per piece	7	2	0
Alexandra 542	„	6	13	0
Kutiya	„	5	12	6
4141	„	4	9	0
50050	„	4	5	0
Long Cloth Vegetable				
Apollo	Per lb	0	9	1½
Century	„	0	9	1½
Digvijay	„	0	8	9
Moon	„	0	9	1½
Union	„	0	9	1½
Suryodaya	„	0	8	9
Salita				
1215 Manchester	„	0	8	6
1215 Kalyan	„	0	8	6
1215 Madhusudan	„	0	8	6
1215 Sassoon	„	0	8	6
Dhooties 7—8—9 Yards.				
Spring Mill (Balance)	„	0	11	0
Crown	„	0	11	1½
Barsi	„	0	9	7½
Dhooties 10 Yards.				
Spring Mill (Balance)	„	0	10	3
Hindustan	„	0	11	0
Barsi	„	0	9	6
Western	„	0	10	4½
Crown 4310	„	0	10	10½
Gin Coloured				
B 1515 Ratilal	Per Piece	8	4	0
1415 Ratilal	„	7	6	0
1579 MBW Century	„	8	9	0
Dhooti Mahin 44x10				
115 City	„	1	4	6
115 Victoria	„	1	4	0
2142 Western	„	0	12	9
Lepad Big Size.				
Crown	per lb	0	9	10½
Edsu	„	0	9	6
Century	„	0	9	7½
Tex	„	0	9	9
Hindustan	„	0	9	10½
Dand	„	0	9	7½
Rechal	„	0	9	6
Western	„	0	9	7½
Union	„	0	9	6
Apollo	„	0	9	6
Jam Mill	„	0	9	6
Jacob	„	0	9	6
Digvijay	„	0	9	6
Lepad Small Size				
Century	Per piece	0	9	6
Tex	„	0	9	9
Dukdi Yarns 12—13—14				
Pehlad 8711	„	0	10	10½
8250 Keshri	„	2	5	0
9812 Sassoon	„	2	0	7
8712 Sholapur	„	0	12	6

Sudden Spurt In Tata Power Shares

Market Well Absorbs Profit-Taking In Steels

CEMENT SHARES FIRMING UP

BOMRAY, May 8.

The Share Bazar ruled quiet but steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow range, but there was some interesting movement.

Tata Steel Dfds. which met with liquidation around Rs. 740 made a fresh top level of Rs. 748|12 to-day. At this level there was heavy liquidation and some selling on reaction theory which depressed prices to Rs. 727|8 but towards the close there was sharp recovery on active support of professionals. Tata Steel Ordinary Shares also declined to Rs. 149 from Rs. 153 but finally closed at Rs. 150|8.

Tata Power Shares were irregular after firm opening and prices sagged in sympathy with weakness in other section but towards the close there was a sudden spurt in these shares on active and brisk buying by big operators. Cement shares also fared well and Indian Cements firmed up. On the whole prices show small changes, but the undertone of the market was good.

TEXTILE MILLS

BOMBAY, May 8.

100 Ahm. Advance	290 0
500 Bom. Cotton	40 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	880 0
250 Bradbury	108 12
100 Century	286 4
100 Central Indi	330 0
100 Colaba	131 14
100 Coora	107 8
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	380 0
1 E D Sassoon	0 3 3
100 Finlay	111 4
100 Gokak	192 8
1000 Hindustan	1,725 0
100 Indore	73 12
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	70 0
100 Kohinoor	208 2
250 Laxmi	685 0
100 Madhavji	11 0
250 Madras United	45 0
1000 Morarji	1,050 0
250 Modeg	57 8
50 Mysore	108 12

DELIVERY OF SHARES

Out of a total of 60766 shares for delivery in May settlement account through the Clearing House, the following are Conspicuous:—

Andhra	379
Alcock	194
Bundl	8580
Belapur	2725
Bombay Burma	1
Bombay Steamer	376
Bombay Tele	1705
Century	684
Colaba	1108
Dyeing	585
Gokak	1300
Indian Cement	273
Ind. Bleaching	269
Kohinoor	1229
Katni Cement	680
New Great	548
Nagpur	797
Phoenix	8
Punjab Cement	9930
Shahabad	876
Shivrajpur	1430
Swadeshi	412
Simplex	1678
Tata Const	2590
Tata Steel Or	13425
Tata Steel Def	2140
Tata Hydro	2145
Tata Power	1024
Tram	2245

200 New Great	157 8
100 Osmanshahi	57 8
100 Phoenix	328 12
25 Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000 Sholapur	2,300 0
50 Simplex	85 0
100 Swadeshi	211 14
100 Swan	82 8
25 Tata	13 0
500 Vishnu	1425 0
1000 Western	900 0
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	95 8
25-50 Central	34 8
500 Imperial	1532 8
125-500 Imp. Cont.	380 0
50-100 India	121 4
5 Union	5 4
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	47 6
70 Gwalior	116 4
160 Indian	422 8
40 Katni Defd.	1385 0
100 Katni Ord.	405 0
75 Okha	222 8
10 Punjab	27 6
100 Shahabad	432 8
70 United	90 8
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter	12 0
15-75 New India	42 8
200 Oriental	4375 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 12
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	160 0
1000 Andhra Valley	1685 0
10 Ajmer	11 0
50 Bombay Tram	157 3
100 Bombay Suburban	177 8
10 Broach	11 8
100 Karachi	230 0
100 Poona	217 8
100 Surat	198 2
100 Tata Hydro	180 0
1000 Tata Power	1577 8
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	355 0
100 Amr. Patty	116 4
100 C Province	91 4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 8.

Century 288, 290, 287, 286, 285, 286/4.
Bom. Dyeing 880, 882, 885, 880, 877, 880, 877, 875, 880.
Kohinoor 210, 209, 206, 208/2
Central India 333, 330, 332, 330.
New Great 161, 162, 159, 157/8
Simplex 83, 85
Swadeshi 212, 211, 211/14
Bundi 47/2, 47, 46/14, 47, 47/6
I. Cement 415, 416, 413, 418, 416, 422/8
Punjab 26/14, 27, 26/14, 27/6
Shahabad 432, 435, 437, 435, 439/6
Andhra 1682, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1680, 1685
Tata Hydro 180/10, 180/5, 180
Tata Power 1690, 1600, 1590, 1587, 1580, 1592/8
T. Steel Dfd. 742, 740, 742/8, 745, 746, 741, 735, 737, 730, 727, 725, 730, 735
T. Steel Ord. 152, 152/8, 152/12, 151, 150/8, 149, 150/8, 150.
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 171/8, 172, 171/8
Bellapur 313, 311, 310, 305, 302, 297, 307, 306/14.
B. Steam 293/12, 292, 292/8
B. Burma 361, 360.

100 Dhond Baramati	93 8
100 Gujarat	70 0
100 Mandra Bhon	95 8
100 Pachora Jamner	92 0
100 Sara Sirajgunge	93 0
500 Tapty Valley	767 8
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	28 4
30 Tata Steel Defd.	735 0
75 Tata Steel Ord	150 0
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	173 2
50 Belapur Sugar	306 14
250 Bombay Steam	292 8
125 Bombay Burma	360 0
15 Bom. Burma Contry.	119 6
8sh. Br. B Petrol	3 11
50 Bombay Telephone	108 8
100 Indian Bleaching	138 12
100 Ind. Radio Defd.	505 0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	491 14
100 Port Canning	605 0
15 Scindia	10 5
30 Tata Construction	77 8
25 Tata Oil	18 8
PREFERENCE.	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,340 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	277 8
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	78 8
5 p.c. Central India	503 12
7 p.c Katni 1st	133 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	143 12
7-1|2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	141 4
7½ p c Tata Power	1375 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	175 0
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	171 8
5½ p.c. Tata Mill	14 0
7 p.c. Vishnu	635 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, May 8.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 93/4
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 93/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 106/5
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 106/5
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/5
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/5

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 105/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH).

3 per cent 1941 100/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 101/10
4 per cent 1943 105/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 111/4
5 per cent 1939/44 107/12
5 per cent 1940/43 109/6
5 per cent 1935 100/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/2
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/6

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/0
4 per cent M Deb 1974 101/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 123
6 per cent K P T 1956 123.
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 106/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent paper opened today at Rs. 93/6 as against the overnight close of Rs. 93/12/6 and improved to Rs. 93/8/6 but declined to Rs. 93/1 on long liquidation. At this level there was improved demand and prices rallied as above on renewed support.

London opening was steady at a rise of 5 shillings. In the local market there was improved demand and prices hardened to Rs. 93/11/6.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, May 8.

The New York cotton futures market was comparatively steady until closing on Tuesday, when it suddenly declined on New Orleans selling but again advanced on trade buying. Good rains are reported over the Central Belt and Japanese firms were buying. In the absence of any fresh news from Washington the market was easy. Spot houses were buying July delivery. On the whole the market was fairly steady.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened at a rise of 2 points with July 11.77. Business was narrow and prices fluctuated within a range of 6 points, July highest being 11.78 and lowest 11.72. The market closed irregular at a rise of 2 ppints to a decline of 6 points for new crop months. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.15c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady for near months but new crop months were easy. The market closed unchanged to a decline of 7 points. Spot cotton prices closed at 12.22c per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. July Highest (1-44 p.m.)	11.78+03
N. Y. July Lowest (2-13 p.m.)	11.72—03
Liverpool July Highest (3-15 p.m.)	6.47—03
Liverpool July Lowest (10-1 a.m.)	6.45—05

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May. 7.

July 1935	11.77+02
October 1935	11.47—02
December 1935	11.55—00
January 1936	11.57—03
March 1936	11.63—06
Middling Spot	12.15—00

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York May 7.

May 1935	11.70+03
July 1935	11.72—00
October 1935	11.42—07
Middling Spot	12.22—00

NEW YORK.

New York, May 7.

New York, 10-55 a.m.—	
July 1935	11.74
October 1935	11.48
New York, Noon Call—	
July 1935	11.75
October 1935	11.49

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May. 7.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, May. 7

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS :—

May 1935	8.05
July 1935	8.06
October 1935	8.05
November 1935	8.03
January 1936	8.03
F. G. F. Spot	8.36

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 7.

BROACH.—

Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.85
Fine (Good Staple)	6.00
Superfine (Good Staple)	6.15
OOMRA.—	
Fine (No 1 Staple)	5.91
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	6.06
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	6.21
BENGAL.—	
Good	3.84
Fully Good	3.94
Fine	4.04
SCINDE.—	
Good	3.94
Fine	4.04
Superfine	4.14

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 7.

	£
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	69/-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	88
Indian Stock. 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	98
Indian Stock. 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-1/2
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent.	88-1/8
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent 1961	108-1/4
War Loan. 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	106-1/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	118
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	116-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	14 3-4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	124-1/2
National Bank of India	43-1/4
P & O. Banking Corporation	10 1-4

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, May 7.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25.

C and F Calcutta per cwt. 6/9 May/June nominal.
C and F Bombay per cwt. 6/6 May/June sellers.
C and F Karachi per cwt. 6-6 May/June nominal.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, May 8

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of 5 points with July 6.45. It was an idle and featureless market. Later on there was some straddle buying of distant positions and trade calling which met with local selling of near positions. Prices fluctuated within a range of 2 points and finally closed at a decline of 5 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 6.81d per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 3 points. At the close May was quoted 5.97, July 5.95 and October 5.93.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was scattered selling in Egyptian cotton. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 5 points with spot cotton 4 points down at 8.36. Uppers futures declined 3 to 6 points and spot cotton prices were reduced 4 points at 7.86d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet with long liquidation. Sakels futures declined 11 to 5 points while Ashmouni futures closed 8 to 9 points lower.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 7.

	10-12 a. m. Quotations	To-day's Price.
May 1935		6.50—05
June 1935		6.47—05
July 1935	6.45	6.45—05
August 1935		6.35—03
September 1935		6.28—03
October 1935	6.22	6.21—02
November 1935		6.18—02
December 1935		6.17—02
January 1936		6.17—02
February 1936		6.17—02
March 1936		6.17—02
April 1936		6.18—02
May 1936		6.16+02
Middling Spot		6.81—01

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 7

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0.9/16 per cent. to 0.5/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0.5/8 per cent. to 0.11/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2.1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan, 0.1/4 per cent. to 0.1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, 0.1/2 per cent. to 0.1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 7.

T. T. London on—	
Berlin	12.05
Amsterdam	7.15-3/4
Brussels	28.61
Madrid	35.43
Milan	58.75
Berne	14.96-1/2
Paris	73.43
Prague	116.12
T. T. London on New York Closing rate	4.84-1/16

SEEDS.

London, May 7.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton May sellers £9/8/9.
Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton May/June sellers £11/13/9.
Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton May/June sellers £12/5/0
Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Cont.) C.I.F ton, May/June sellers £13/0/0.
Castorseed, Bombay Hull Cont C.I.F. ton, May/June sellers £12/1/3.
Cottonseed, Bombay Hull, C.I.F. ton No offers.

LINSEED OIL

London May 7

Linseed Oils Naked London per cwt. May sellers 20-1-1/2
Linseed Oils Naked London per cwt June/August sellers 20-7-1/2

RUBBER

London, May. 7

Smoked Sheet Standard Rubbed per £5-11/16 sellers

LONDON PRODUCE

London, May 7

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe parcels, May sellers 24/3.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, May sellers 24/6.
Wheat, South Australian, parcels May sellers 27/6.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 7-5-35	4198000	7192000
Receipts yesterday 7-5-35	7000	10000
Exports to date 7-5-35	4135000	6678000
Stock at Ports 3-5-35	1953000	2943000
Stock at Interior Towns 3-5-35	1394000	1446000
Stock at Liverpool 3-5-35	748000	1037000
Visible Supply 3-5-35	4760000	6666000
Quantity in sight 3-5-35	7560000	11318000
Quantity out of sight 3-5-35	8118000	11205000

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 7.

May	63 7/8—1/4d
July	66 1/4—3/4d
October	68 1/2—7/8d
December	69 1/4—1/4d

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 8.

The local cotton market opened today at Rs. 236/8 for Broach J/A. delivery.

There was steady buying and some short covering which improved prices to Rs. 238/4 and the tone of the market was good.

At the advance there was some selling by ring traders which eased off prices to Rs. 237/8.

Liverpool market was due to open today at a rise of one point but opened 2 points higher and the local market ruled steady. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M.	245 12 0
Broach J/A	237 0 0
New Broach A/M	221 8 0
Oomra May	216 0 0
Oomra July	213 0 0
New Oomra D/J	196 8 0
Bengal May	138 8 0
Bengal July	139 0 0
New Bengal D/J.	139 0 0

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, May 8.

	To-day	Total
Broach A/M.	2950	7050
Bengal May	900	2700
Oomra May	1700	9100

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, May 8

Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—				
Bengal U P ...	147	142	138	135
Panjab ...	147	142	138	135
Rajputana ...	148	143	139	136
Oomra No. 3	223	220	217	213 ...
C P No. 1	240	237	234	230 ...
C P No. 2	229	226	223	219 ...
Broach No. 2	...	254	250	246 241
Punjab-Ame.	...	286	282	278 273
Surat	...	334	330	326 321
Rajpipla	...	334	330	326 321
Navsari	...	339	335	331 326

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, May 8

100 Bombay and Co Dabhoi 6 on
200 Arjan Khimji Botad 205
700 Arjan Khimji Akola 4 1/2 on
230 Viram Ladha Bantva 230 1/4
300 G G Kesha Jalgaon 1 on
100 Bussan and Co Telhara 217
100 Bussan and Co Ellichpur 219
200 Bussan and Co Karanja 218
100 Arjan Khimji Chandur 218
200 Japan T and Co Dhulia 213 1/2
200 Arjan Khimji Anjungaon 4 on
200 H Bharmal Broach old 30 on

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 8.

Bengal Superfine	155
Bengal Fine	145
Bengal F.G.	141
Sindh-Punjab Fine	145
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	141
Wardha-Hingt	240
Nagpur Sawner	262
Pundhurna	325
Yeotmal	224
Arvi	298
Ellichpur	223
Berar	217|219
Khamgaon	219|224
Mulkapur	213|215
Khandesh	213|215
Jalna|sailu	213|215
Burwah Sanavad	218|220
Broach Fine	254
Punjab/American	281
Punjab/American mix	281
Cambodia	316
Compta Good	286
Kampala	367
Busoga	364
Jinja	358

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, May 8.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	3 days.	This year.
Khandesh	2,609	231,054
Central India	1,167	93,659
Barsi and Nagar	927	83,816
Hyderabad-Gaorani	509	40,407
Berar	4,962	350,653
Central Provinces	1,839	85,295
Total Oomras	11,113	894,294
Dholera	1,094	142,816
N.-W. Provinces	...	30,618
Rajputana	713	23,191
Sind-Punjab	522	284,305
Broach	940	119,404
Coompta and Dharwar	1,892	61,360
Westerns-Northerns	1,354	39,640
Cocoanada	...	114
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	919	47,077
Persian	...	2,450
American	...	27,768
Egyptian and African	795	249,114
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	711
Total	19,342	1,924,962

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 2nd May.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	2,240	305,733
Japan and China	5,655	796,075
Coast Ports	...	21,088
Up-country by Rail	...	171,466
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	38,970
Total	7,895	1,385,332

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 8th day of May 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality.

Vaidas.

(B.T.)	April-May	1934-35	July-Aug	1935
10-30	Rs. 243		239	
12-30	Rs. 245|12		239|12	
2-30	Rs. 245|12		239|12	
4-30	Rs. 245		239	

April-May, July-Aug

Highest 246|8 240|8
Lowest 244|12 238|12

SPOT RATES

Superfine 254
Fine 250
Fully Good 246
Good 241

To-day delivery orders were issued of 20 bales of April/May Vaida.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 7.

May	0.95 —1 3/8c
July	0.94 3/4—1 5/8c
September	0.91 7/8—1 1/2c

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 8.

London gold prices declined yesterday 5 1/2d to 27-3-7 1/2.

Dollar-sterling crossrate closed in London at 4.84 1/16 and at 4.83 3/4 in New York.

London silver prices closed 3/16d. higher on general buying but later on business was done 1/8d under fixed rates and closed 1/16d lower.

New York spot silver prices were 1/8 cent down at 72 7/8 cents.

Montreal silver market was easy on heavy realising and closed at a loss of 150 to 175 points with May 71.75, July 73.50 and September 74 cents.

Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted to-day at 1.8 1/4 with slightly easy feeling.

In the local market there was heavy unloading by weak holders. Professional operators manipulated the market to serve their own interest and outside operators bought at high rates are losing confidence owing to inactive of U S Treasury.

We still look for substantial improvement in prices and strongly advise buying in all weak moments. The technical position of the market is strong and with renewed buying by U. S. Treasury there will be rapid rise. To-day prices declined to Rs. 78 but later improved to Rs. 78/6. The gold market was quiet but steady.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	78 12 0
1st settlement	78 14 0
2nd settlement	79 4 0
Ready gold	35 13 0
1st settlement	35 14 0
2nd settlement	35 15 3

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 7.

Spot	33-3/4
Forward	33-15/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 7

Gold Bars Fine per oz. 27-3-7-1/2

SPECULATIVE LIQUIDATION IN SILVER

Bombay, May 8.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

Silver:—Despite eager expectancy no new announcement has been yet forthcoming and it appears the Administration is beset with difficulties in accomodating Mexico and China.

Pending uncertainties may temporarily result in speculative liquidation but we prefer purchases on good reactions as we believe eventually the U.S.A. Government will carry out their project.

LONDON METALS.

London, May. 7.

	£
Copper Brazers	46
Yellow Metal	38-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Guage	12-3/3
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool	
F. O. B.	224

COPPER AND YELLOW METALS

Bombay, May 8

London market—
Standard Copper Cash (buyers) £32-11-3
Standard Copper Cash (sellers) £32-12-6
Standard Copper 3-months £33
Electrolytic Copper £36-10-0
New York market—
Blue Eagle 9.40 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 7 5/8 cents
Bombay market—
Y M sheets 4'x4'x21lbs/Rs. 31-14 28/112 /Rs. 31-8
Copper sheets 4'x4'x21/112lbs sheet/Rs. 35-8
Copper "Asho" delivery Rs. 37-4-0
Tone: Firm.

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 4th May	9,484
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	1,905,520
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,875,466
Increase	30,054

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 7.

Broach A/M. Op. 245; Highest 246; Lowest 244 1/4; Closing 246.
Broach J/A. Op. 236 1/4; Highest 238; Lowest 236; Closing 238.
Broach A/M. 1936 Op. 222 1/2; Highest 224 1/2; Lowest 222 1/2; Closing 224 1/4.
Oomra May Op. 213 1/4; Highest 215 1/2; Lowest 213 1/4; Closing 215.
Oomra July Op. 212 3/4; Highest 215; Lowest 212 3/4; Closing 214 1/2.
Oomra D/J. Op. 199 1/2; Highest 200 1/2; Lowest 199 1/4; Closing 200.
Bengal May Op 136 1/4; Highest 137 1/2; Lowest 136 1/4; Closing 137 1/2.
Bengal July Op. 138; Highest 139; Lowest 138; Closing 139.
Bengal D/J. Op. 138; Highest 139; Lowest 138; Closing 139.
Teji-Mandi for Broach J/A. 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 14.
Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-5-35) Rs. 7 1/4.
Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 36 1/4.

WORLD COTTON PARITIES

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
July 125 at Cross Rate 4.83 3/4.
Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 246—Liverpool May 6.51 Rs. 37 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A. 238—Liverpool July 6.46 Rs. 43 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1936 224/4—Liverpool May 1936 6.17 Rs. 44 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—New York:—
Broach J/A. 226—New York July 11.77 Rs. 33 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.83 3/4.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, May 7

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) 9-7/16

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 8.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
To 15th May
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 June
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 July
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 June
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 1/4
Banks selling T T 275 1/4
Banks buying T T 272 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 550
Banks buying D D 560
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 53 5/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 53 5/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 76 3/8 nominal.
Banks buying T T 77 7/8 nominal.
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 162
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 114
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/8
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 89
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.83 3/4 7th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/8 1/4 8th inst
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 8th inst.
Java/London 7.14 1/2 8th inst.
London/Paris 73.33 7th inst.
London/Belgium 28.61 7th inst.
London/Switzerland 14.96 1/2 7th inst.
London/Italy 58.75 7th inst.
London/Berlin 12.05 7th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 7th inst.
London/New York 4.84 1/16 7th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.15 1/2 7th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold 27-3-7 1/2 7th inst.
Silver London Ready 33 3/4 7th inst.
Silver London Forward 33 15/16 7th inst.
Silver New York Ready 73 7th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos. 9/16 p.c. 7th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 5/8 p.c. 7th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1/4 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

Bombay, May 8.

3 per cent India Sterling Loan 88
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 96
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1954/59 £105 1/2
4 per cent India Sterling Loan 1948/53 £108 3/4
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1950/55 £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1958/68 £116 1/2
5 per cent India Sterling Loan 1943/47 £117
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1936/38 £105 3/8
6 per cent India Sterling Loan 1935/37 £102 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 88 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion £108 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £106 1/4

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

RECEIPTS.

Season from 1st Sept.

This week	Last week	1934-35	1933-34
78,760	65,062	18,85,958	18,56,802
Season's increase:			29,157

SHIPMENTS.

	1934-35	1933-34
U. K.	48,709	49,859
Continent	2,56,398	2,50,685
China	57,010	1,22,999
Japan	7,41,065	4,07,792
Coast Ports	21,068	12,997
U. S. A.	626	Nil
	11,24,896	8,44,332
By Rail	1,71,466	87,409
Total	12,96,362	9,31,743
Season's increase:—		3,64,617

ESTIMATED BOMBAY MILL CONSUMPTION.

1-9-1934 to 2-5-1935:	589,102
Same period last year:	583,392
Increase:	206,710

ESTIMATED BOMBAY STOCK.

On 2nd May 1935:	788,320
Same time last year:	1,208,023
Decrease:	424,703

JAPANESE INTEREST ABSORBS LIQUIDATION

Rains In Central Belt

Bombay, May 8.

Japanese interests took up liquidation on the cotton market, a decline thereby being held in check. It was significant that the weather had little influence on prices, though further rains were reported in the central Belt.

WORLD'S SPINNERS' TAKINGS

Total takings of American Cotton by World's spinners from the begining of the season to May 4 are as under in thousands:—

	Season from 1st Aug. 1934-35	1933-34	1932-33
Great Britain	701	1110	1043
U.S.A., Canada, etc.	4051	4900	4429
Continent	1910	3401	3155
Japan, China, etc.	1456	1795	1841
Total	8118	11206	10501

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, May 7.

May	11.90c.
June	12.00—05
July	12.00—15

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JUPITER AND INSURANCE go hand in hand. J1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR FIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1935.

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A.I.T.U.C's Gesture For Trade Union Unity

FEDERATION MUST RESPOND, SAYS RUIKAR

Vision Of One And Only Working Class Organisation For Whole Country

NAGPUR, May 6.

The following statement on the Calcutta Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the Future Work has been issued by Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President, All-India Trade Union Congress:

The Calcutta Session of the All-India Trade Union has proved to be a most momentous one. The one most important thing achieved at Calcutta is the Trade Union Unity. The way was already prepared for this move by the talks that I and Com. Harhar Nath Shastri, had with Messrs. Joshi Giri and Shivarao of the Federation Group. The Trade Union Unity Conference which met at Calcutta, did well in adopting wholesale the basis of Unity, as laid down by the T. U. C. at its Nagpur Executive Committee Meeting. This formula is a golden mean on the vexed questions of foreign affiliation and representation to the Geneva Labour Conference, it stands to the credit of the Red T. U. C. Group, that it unhesitatingly accepted this via media; and thus paved the way for further organisational Unity with the Federation Group. The Unity between the A. I. T. U. C. and The Red T. U. C. has become an accomplished fact at Calcutta. The Red T. U. C. has merged itself in the A. I. T. U. C. and it has been decided to affiliate all the Trade Unions belonging to the Red T. U. C. to the A. I. T. U. C. within a month. The question of rival Trade Unions wherever they exist, will also be tackled, and thus the Trade Union Movement will be free from the forces of disruption and disunity. The Unity arrived at Calcutta must be a real and abiding Unity and I hope that all the sections in the A. I. T. U. C. will keep the larger interests of the working Class in their mind and cement the Unity arrived at Calcutta.

FEDERATION AND UNITY.

The Federation and the A. I. T. U. C. have not as yet united under the banner of one central organisation. But it is a hopeful sign that both organisations have decided to set up joint committees to chalk out a mutually agreed programme of work. It is now possible for the Joint Committees to meet in the near future at some central place and chalk out an agreed programme of work and also to explore the avenues of Trade Union Unity. I feel that now that, the A. I. T. U. C. including the Red T. U. C. Group have agreed to the position of no affiliation with any foreign organisation and have also kept the question of sending delegates to Geneva open, there are no insuperable difficulties in the way of Trade Union Unity. There may be differences of ultimate ideals and programmes but there is no reason as to why they should stand in the way of immediate united work. The attitude of the Government is every day stiffening towards the Trade Union and Socialist Movements; and this is all the more reason as to why we should close our ranks and present a united front to our opponents. The Employers and the Railway Authorities are taking full advantage of the weakness of our organisation; and are everyday launching forth new offensives against the workers. I have therefore to appeal to the leaders of the Federations, to exert all their influence in favour of Trade Union Unity and see that in the very near future there is only one central working class organisation in India. The A. I. T. U. C. has made a genuine and sincere gesture for Trade Union Unity and I hope that the Federation will respond to this gesture in the some spirit; and see that the Joint Committees soon evolve into one united central organisation.

TRADE UNIONS AND POLITICS.

The Calcutta Session was also able to give a clear lead to the Indian Working Class as regards the present political situation. The Trade Unions being class organisation of the working class, can not eschew politics from their Trade Union Work. The A. I. T. U. C. always had its own political programme. Doubts were raised in certain quarters, whether Trade Unions could remain aloof from politics and devote themselves to purely economic work. This economic theory of the Trade Unionism, has been authoritatively brushed aside by the T. U. C. and it has been definitely laid down, at Calcutta that the affiliated Trade Unions will have to carry on the political programme as laid down by the A. I. T. U. C. This theory of economism, has succeeded no where in the world; and if adopted in India will prove extremely harmful and dangerous to the interests of the Indian Working Class.

I am however glad that after a long discussion in the Calcutta Session, my friends at Bombay have accepted this policy of the A. I. T. U. C. and have agreed to carry out the same. The A. I. T. U. C. has unhesitatingly rejected the new Government of India Bill, insisted on the convening of the Constituent Assembly to decide the future constitution of India, and further demanded a full fledged Socialist Constitution. The Anti-War Resolution of the T. U. C. is in refreshing contrast to the hesitating policy adopted by the Congress headers. The A. I. T. U. C. has taken one more important decision in authorising its executive committee to set up a machinery to contest the future elections either to the Provincial or Central Legislature. This is quite a novel and welcome departure and will greatly help in educating the workers as to their political rights and programmes. The repressive policy of the Government towards the Trade Unions was of course strongly condemned; as also the detention without any trial of Com. Charu Banerjee, the President of the Bengal Provincial T.U.C. and thousands of other Detenus in Bengal. The trend of the Calcutta decisions clearly indicates that the Working Class is every day becoming more and more conscious of its political rights.

FUTURE WORK OF ORGANIZATION.

The grievances of the workers in the various industries also received the full attention of the T.U.C. Resolutions were passed regarding the grievances of the Textile, the Jute and Railway Workers, The Press Workers, and the workers in other small industries. But the number of resolutions passed is so overwhelming, that it is doubtful whether any concentrated and continuous work is possible in respect of all the resolutions passed in the T.U.C. There seems to be a regular crave for passing resolutions in the session of the T.U.C., but most of them remain paper resolutions, which even hardly see the light of the day! It would be far better if the T.U.C. concentrates its attention on a few burning questions and carries on sustained propaganda in their favour throughout the year. It would have been also far better if some definite machinery had been set up by the T.U.C. to utilise the Legislatures to ventilate the grievances of the working Class. The organisational and financial aspect of the T.U.C. work seems to have received very scant consideration from the delegates assembled! The present strength of the T.U.C. does not exceed more than 80,000 members. This is hardly very creditable to the T.U.C.! This ear a serious effort will have to be made to increase the organisational strength of the T.U.C. The T.U.C. moreover has not got any official organ of its own; either in the Vernacular or English. But with the advance of the movement, official organs of the T.U.C. have become an absolute necessity. I hope all these points will receive the utmost consideration from the newly elected office bearers and Executive of the T.U.C.

G. K. UNION AND GILLIGAN.

The one question which took much of the time of the Executive, was the internal dispute in the Bombay G.K.U. Things unfortunately have been going from bad to worse; and the previous efforts of the T.U.C. to settle the dispute amicably, were not crowned with success. At Calcutta, a way out of the difficulty has been found, which was agreeable to both the contending groups, i.e. the Kandhalker Group and the Nimker Karnik Group. My thanks are due to the leaders of both the groups for having agreed to the proposed settlement.

Quite a number of side issues were raised in the discussions of the Bombay G.K.U. dispute, prominent amongst which was the attitude of the G.K.U. sections towards Mr. Gilligan. There was a difference of opinion as to the tactics which should be adopted towards Mr. Gilligan. However ultimately the T.U.C. came to the decision, that no section working in the T.U.C. should do anything which is likely to consolidate and strengthen the position of Mr Gilligan, whose appointment is admitedly intended to stifle the growth of all independent Trade Unionism in the Bombay Textile Industry.

Mr. Kandhalker the leader of one group, has readily accepted this verdict of the T.U.C. and I am confident that as an ex-President of the T.U.C. we can safely rely upon him to carry out the policy of the T.U.C. in this respect.

The question of the discipline of the T.U.C. also loomed large in these discussions; but I feel confident that Karnik Nimkar Group, with their well known devotion to the T.U.C. will not give any room for suspicion, that they are not keeping up the discipline of the T.U.C. The dispute will be finally decided by holding general elections within three months, and both groups have agreed to abide by the decision of the general elections. In the meanwhile, I will appeal to the leaders of both the groups to carry out the decision of the T.U.C. both to its letter and in the spirit, in which it is conceived. It is one of the cardinal points of the Calcutta settlement, that both the Groups are not to carry on any adverse propaganda, against each other till such time as the general elections are held; and are further to cooperate in making the T.U.C. programme a success. I count upon the cooperation of both the groups in giving effect to the Calcutta Settlement and in thus restoring Unity in the Textile Workers in Bombay. Let both the groups, i.e. Kandhalker and Karnik Nimkar Group forget the past and work up the Calcutta Settlement, with a view to strengthen the A.I. T.U.C.

UNITY AND DISCIPLINE.

I have shortly indicated above the main work done by the T. U. C. at Calcutta; and the general lines on which we will have to work in this year. The points are not of course exhaustive. The foremost thing which we have to achieve in this year is the organisational Unity of the Trade Union Movement. It is indeed true that we have made a very good beginning at Calcutta; but it has to be followed by strenuous work in the same direction throughout the whole year. Our opponents and interested parties will try their level best to create disunion and strife in our own ranks; but if all the sections, display the same goodwill and co-operation, which they displayed in bringing about the Delhi and Calcutta settlement, I am confident that in this year we can achieve organisational unity.

I am hopeful that in this arduous task, I will receive the full co-operation of our esteemed friends, Messrs. N. M. Joshi, Jamnadas Mehta, Giri, Shivrao, Aftab Ali Kalappa, Bakhale and other Federation leaders. I feel that Mr. Mehta with his fresh knowledge of the international situation, especially regarding the Trade Union Movement, will be in a position to throw a good deal of new light on the problems that are confronting us to-day in India. Unity has to be our watch word throughout this year; and the united front that all the groups have been able to show on the May Day, indicates that all the groups have sincerely realised the immediate necessity of Unity. I will appeal to all the groups, the Federation, the T. U. C. and the Red T. U. C. Group, to implement the settlements arrived at Delhi and Calcutta, both to its letter and spirit.

What is required is better understanding of the view point of those who differ from us; differences there are bound to be amongst ourselves. But a little more charity and tolerance, will easily enable us to work unitedly under the auspices of one central Trade Union organisation. Already our forces are weak in the country, and any further divisions in our own camp, will only amount to playing in the hands of our opponents. To those that are now in the T.U.C. I will appeal to maintain perfect discipline in our own ranks; once the T.U.C. has laid down a policy, it has to carry out implicitly and loyally by one and all. If perfect discipline is not maintained in our ranks the T.U.C. has no meaning; and it is far better to shut up the whole show, rather than allow it to degenerate, into a mass of babblers!

ADVENT OF CONGRESS SOCIALISTS.

Let us not forget that our fight is against the best organised forces of Capitalism and Imperialism; and no rabble with howsoever high flown slogans, can for a minute stand against these organised and disciplined forces. No organisation can function and do any effective work unless its constituents agrees to abide by the decision of the majority. The fissiparous tendencies displayed in certain sections of the T.U.C. have to bury once for all; and every attempt should be made during this year, to maintain perfect discipline in the T.U.C. The Socialist programme is every day gathering strength in the country; and if we play our cards well, with perfect unity and discipline in our own ranks, the time is not far off, when Socialism will be the most dominating political factor in Indian politics. The emergence of the Congress Socialist Party, in the Congress, is a hopeful sign and has already immensely helped us in creating a favourable atmosphere for Socialism. In the country. With the official pact of the A.I.T.U.C. with Congress Socialist Party, I am confident that the Congress Socialist Party will throw all its weight in strengthening the A.I.T.U.C. and in further cementing the Trade Union unity. I have lastly to appeal to all my comrades and co-workers in the Trade Union movement, to extend their full co-operation to us in carrying out the programme of the A.I.T.U.C. in the coming year; and thus enable the Indian Working Class to carry on its fight against the reactionary forces of Capitalism and Imperialism, to a speedy and successful end.

TO STRENGTHEN CONGRESS

Meherali Explains Aims Of Socialist Party To Agra Citizens

AGRA, May 8.

Mr. Yusuf Meherali a prominent Bombay Congress Socialist, broke his journey at Agra for a couple of days on his way to Kashmir where he is going to recoup his health.

He addressed a mass meeting of the citizens of Agra at Motigunj under the presidentship of Mr. Chandradhar Johri. Tracing the history of the Congress Socialist Party, Mr. Meherali said that the party was organised to strengthen the Congress and not to weaken it; and nobody can join the party unless he is a member of the Congress. There should be no differences among Indians on account of caste or creed, which should be their individual affair.

NO ROOM FOR PRINCES

Regerring to the Princes he said that they would have no place in a Socialist India.

Mr. Meherali cited the instance of the mill owners of Bombay and Ahmedabad and said that when the Congress was strong they entered into an agreement with it, about the boycott of foreign yarn and the manufacture of Khadi, but as soon as Congress became weak they broke it and made common cause with Manchester and betrayed their country.

The speaker concluding stressed the necessity of bringing the peasants and workers within the Congress fold and said that they would join it only when they feel that the Swaraj for which it was fighting would be for their benefit.

He appealed to the audience to carry on the constructive programme of the Congress, to strengthen the Congress Socialist Party and to be bold enough to express their differences respectfully, if necessary, even to Mahatma Gandhi or Sardar Patel.—United Press.

SHRI PRAKASH AT HUBLI

Karnatak Honours President-Elect Of Provincial Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, May 8.

Babu Shri Prakash, president-elect, Karnataka Provincial Conference, arrived at Hubli en route to Mangalore by the Poona Mail. On his way Belgaum, Athni, Gokak, Hukeri, and Dharwar honoured the president-elect by garlanding him.

Mr. Gangadhar Rao Despande accompanied him from Suidhal. Messrs. Hosmani, Karmarkar and Kabbur saw the president-elect at the Dharwar station.

Babu Shri Prakash is putting up with Mr. Shevade at Hubli.

He is addressing a public meeting this evening and a meeting of workers at night and then proceeding on 9th to Kadur with Dr. Hardikar and Messrs. Hosmani and Diwakar.

SRI PRAKASH'S BRIEF STAY AT POONA

POONA, May 8.

Mr Sri Prakash, president elect of the Karnatak Provincial Conference, arrived at Poona by the Deccan Queen, in the evening. He is staying with Mr Gadgil, M.L.A.

At 8-30 p.m. Mr. Sri Prakash delivered a public lecture held under the auspices of the Spring Season Lecture Series on the Congress programme. In the course of his address he exhorted the audience to whole-heartedly support the Congress and present a united front for the accomplishment of the Congress programme.

Mr. Sri Prakash left for Mangalore at 10 p.m.—United Press.

MENINGITIS THREAT IN SIND

HYDERABAD (Sind), By Mail.

Close on the heels of the heavy toll taken by the small-pox epidemic, comes the warning from the Health authorities to municipalities in Sind that there is a possibility of an outbreak of cholera and cerebro-spinal fever in Sind. The municipalities have been cautioned to keep in hand adequate remedies to combat these outbreaks.—A.P.

The plans for the illumination of the Lyallpur City on Monday night in connection with the Silver Jubilee for which arrangements had been made on an elaborate scale, failed on account of the sudden failure of the electric current at 9 p.m. The City remained in complete darkness till 2 a.m.

CIVIC HONOUR TO RAJEN BABU

Belgaum Municipality Will Present Address On May 12

BELGAUM, May 6.
(By Mail).

The Belgaum Municipal Borough at a meeting held this morning decided to present an address of welcome to Babu Rajendra Prasad on his arrival here on May 12.—A.P.

Mayor Fulfils His Election Promise

Undertakes Sanitary Rounds In Order To Remedy Complaints

Gets First-Hand Knowledge Of State Of Affair In City's Lanes And Bye-Lanes

As announced in his manifesto before his election, Mr. K. F. Nariman, the new Mayor, commenced his sanitary rounds in the various wards of the City. The first visit was paid on the 4th April 1935 to the Arthur Road Harijan Chawls where Municipal employees of the Conservancy Department reside. Some lady Social Workers of the Labour Sub-Committee of the Women's Council including Mrs. Agnes Maclean, Mrs. Patah, Mrs. Madgaonkar and Mrs. Currimbhoy, who are taking great interest in the social welfare work of these chawls also accompanied the Mayor. The Supervisor of the chawls was also present. The chawls were carefully and closely inspected and as a result of the inspection and subsequent discussion, necessary steps were taken to remove some complaints resulting in the general improvement of the chawls, and in providing some better amenities and facilities for the inhabitants. Similar visits will be paid to all Harijan Quarters and centres in the City.

Dadar Dust Nuisance

A serious complaint was received from the residents of the Dadar Hindu Colony about the coal dust nuisance caused by the loading and unloading of coal at the G. I. P. Railway, Dadar Coal Depot, opposite the Colony. The Mayor first visited the place on the 6th April with some of the residents of the locality. On the 16th April the Mayor with the Municipal Commissioner, the Health Officer and the City Engineer and other members visited the place again. The Coal shed was closely inspected. Some buildings also were inspected. The inspection party was satisfied that the nuisance was of a very serious nature and also unbearable and injurious to health, compelling some of the residents even to leave the place. The whole locality had the appearance of a factory-area, because all the buildings, walls, furniture, etc., were covered with coal dust. This nuisance is of a long standing and complaints had been made by the inhabitants from time to time. It was in December last that the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee had decided to inspect the place, but for some reasons or others the inspection had not taken place, upto this day. Steps will have to be taken urgently to mitigate the nuisance. The matter seems to be complicated by reason of the fact that the party complained against is a public utility concern. Hence some time will be taken to make other arrangements. The matter is receiving the attention of the Commissioner and the departments concerned who are taking great interest and considering the necessary steps to remove this legitimate complaint.

On the same day the open channel of filthy water near the Dadar Coal Shed below the Tilak Bridge was also inspected. That was a breeding place for mosquitoes. The City Engineer has been requested to take the necessary steps in that matter.

Pollution Of Tank

On the 12th April the Mayor visited Banganga at Walkeshwar in the morning with the Health Officer and the Malaria Officer and attended to certain complaints of the inhabitants particularly with regard to the condition of the Tank and steps to be taken to prevent the pollution of the water and also for the removal of some dilapidated old structures, and keeping the place generally clean. The Health Officer and the Malaria Officer have noted the complaints of the people and action is being taken by them to attend to them.

On the same day in the night at about 10 p.m. some Mahomedans came and complained about a serious nuisance caused to the Majlis during the Mohorum on account of the situation of a Urinal in Felli Galli. Inspected the place the same night with the parties concerned and found that in the same lane there were two urinals at each end. Promised to take the necessary steps in the matter.

On the 11th April a complaint was received from a lady complaining about a serious obstruction on the pavements opposite Wasiamull Building, Grant Road saying that the pavements were continuously being occupied by all sorts of people causing a great obstruction, noise and annoyance. The place was visited about half a dozen times at different hours once accompanied by Dr. Pavri a member of that ward and it was discovered that the said complaint was without justification, because on all these occasions the pavements were found to be clear of hawkers, except a few loiterers on the opposite pavements near Wasiamull Building. There were some unlicenced vendors in addition to the licensed one. The shop-keepers along side of the pavement did not corroborate the complaint.

In connection with such complaints it may be noted that very often exaggerated complaints are made about imaginary grievances, which on investigation, are found to be without foundation. Citizens living in large industrial City particularly in conjested areas could not afford to be very sensitive and some kind of inconvenience is inevitable, such as noise on the road, some obstruction and inconvenience caused by hawkers or hotels, etc.

Dilapidated Building

On the 15th April in the afternoon at about 3 p m a complaint was received about the dilapidated condition of a building in Old Hanuman Galli, the complainant stating that if immediate steps were not taken, some mishap might happen, endangering the lives of the occupants and that the landlord inspite of complaint had not taken any action. The complaint was forthwith forwarded to the City Engineer who immediately went to the place the same afternoon and directed necessary steps to be taken and reported that after the precautionary measures there was no immediate danger with regard to the building.

On the 16th April in the morning accompanied by the Health Officer visited the open compound of Palan Sojpal Chawls, Portuguese Church Road, Dadar, because the tenants had complained about a serious nuisance, caused on account of the storage of chunam and old building materials in the compound as well as on account of the noise caused by the working of a crushing machine. The complaint was genuine. Some materials were also stored in the rear and filthy water had accumulated there. The place was closely inspected and the Health Officer agreed to take necessary action to abate the nuisance. It is reported that since then necessary action has been taken.

Pavements Obstructed.

On the 27th April a complaint was received about serious obstruction caused by allowing large cases of silk, etc., to be dumped on

(Continued on page 8.)

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.